

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 14.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1899.

No. 36.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. P. D. Sanders.
District Attorney, A. C. Wilmett.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, H. R. Jones.
County Attorney, Oscar Martin.
County & Dist. Clerk, G. R. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. W. Collins.
County Treasurer, J. E. Marlee.
Tax Assessor, C. M. Brana.
County Surveyor, H. M. Rike.

COMMISSIONERS.
Precinct No. 1, J. W. Johnson.
Precinct No. 2, R. M. G. Kiland.
Precinct No. 3, T. E. Ballard.
Precinct No. 4, J. E. Carter.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
J. P. Prec. No. 1, J. W. Evans

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST, (Missionary) Preaching 1, 3 and 4th Sundays, Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Friday night. Preaching every Wednesday night.
METHODIST, (M. E. Church S.) Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. F. D. Sanders, Superintendent. Epworth League every Sunday evening at 4 o'clock. W. M. Townes, Pres. Junior League at 5:30 p. m. Miss Mollie Bryant, Supt. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 8 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN, (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 3rd Sundays, Rev. C. C. Anderson, Past. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. E. C. Chism, Superintendent.
PRESBYTERIAN, (Cambertland) Preaching 1st Sunday, Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN, (Campbellite) Preaching none at present. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 881, A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday on or before each full moon. J. B. Rife, W. M. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 181
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month. J. L. Jones, High Priest. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays each month. W. E. Sherrill, Con. C. G. R. Couch, Clerk.

Professional Cards.

H. G. McCONNELL,
Attorney at Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

OSCAR MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

E. E. GILBERT,
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Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.
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Farm and Ranch of September 9th, discusses orchard cultivation. Referring to an article by Mr. Hale, the great peach grower, says: "Mr. Hale, who is, perhaps, the most extensive orchardist in the South, declares that if a man does not purpose cultivating his trees it were better not to plant them at all. It is indeed a painful sight to see a young tree that has made a vigorous growth the forepart of the season and seems to rejoice in the sunshine and showers of springtime, left to battle against summer heat and drouth, with the soft baked all about it and grass and weeds drinking up its life, the soil moisture, and the food upon which it lives. Such neglect is just a little less reprehensible than putting a young pig in a pen and deliberately starving it by inches.

AGENTS WANTED—For "The Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero. By Maria Halstead, the lifelong friend and admirer of the nation's idol. Biggest and best book, over 200 pages, 8x10 inches, nearly 100 pages halftone illustrations. Only \$1.50. Enormous demand. Big commissions. Duff free. Chance of a lifetime. Write quick. The Dominion Company, 307 Floor Cotton Bldg., Chicago.

Pay Your Little Debts.

"We want to say a good word for the man who promptly pays his small obligations. There is too few of him and the breed needs encouraging. Most men will pay some time, but only a few promptly. Almost any business man doing a credit business will testify that, counting time, postage, book-keeping, interest and the like, it costs all some accounts are worth to collect them and still the man owing it to them is perfectly good in a financial way. It very often happens that the worst sinners in this particular are the men best able to pay. We have known more than one case where a man having money on deposit in the bank drawing interest made a poor little storekeeper wait and wait for his pay nearly a year, so that the debtor might get the benefit of the 4 per cent interest which his bank deposit drew. God bless the man who is uneasy just as long as he owes a man a dollar and who when he has the money to pay with, will hunt up his creditors with as much energy as some creditors are forced to use in hunting up their debtors. The every day business of any community would be immensely benefited by the prompt payment by all of the small obligations, for a dollar can do a lot of business in twenty-four hours when it is on the road and traveling. The slackness of a few men in this particular in a community makes it harder for all to carry this plan into effect. If you have been one of these slack ones, turn over a new leaf."—Ex.

The biggest trust in the country after all, says a Missouri exchange is a country newspaper. It trusts almost everybody and for that reason the people like it. It is the only trust on earth where the proprietor gets the smallest share of the dividends. Every city in the state has a branch office of this trust, and the trusting soul who goes down in his pocket for the dust to keep this trust going is abused like a pirate if he even hints that his paper needs something besides air to keep his trust inflated.

In the special election in the Eighth Missouri congressional district last week to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Bland, the vote was as follows: Shackelford (Dem.) 19,272; Voshell (Rep.) 15,829; Hale (Pop.) 829. Shackelford's plurality 3443, being 600 larger than Bland's plurality at his last election. It was the biggest victory scored by the democrats in Missouri in several years and shows that the people are taking hold of the democratic issues to win.

The following timely article on wheat planting is from Farm and Ranch of August 26th: "It was brought out with emphasis at the late Texas Farmers' Congress that success in wheat growing depends more on the man than the land. Our opinion is that more depends on the preparation of the soil than anything else. Deep and thorough plowing done early is the chief factor. But deep plowing is not alone sufficient; the process should result in a thorough pulverizing of the soil. Lumps really do more harm below than on the surface. It is the foraging ground of the roots that needs most attention. If the surface is not well pulverized, pulverize it, using the slanting toothed harrow, disk harrow or whatever implement suits the texture of the soil best, and then turn the soil upside down; put the loose pulverized top soil at the bottom of the furrow, where the roots can revel in it. Any good turning or disk plow will do this. A good team with power to spare is as essential to good work as good plows. On hard pan soils the best yield cannot be had without subsoiling, and this is a slow and costly process, on some soils requiring four powerful mules to pull the subsoiler to a depth of ten inches. Subsoiling, however, can be done a little at a time and at times when teams would otherwise be idle. But on most of our Texas wheat lands a good plowing as above to a depth of seven inches a month before planting will, other things being properly done, insure a liberal yield. Drill-

ing is better than broadcast sowing, requiring less seed; and ensuring a more uniform stand, because more uniformly covered. In the latitude of North Texas all wheat should be planted by the last of September, though fine crops are often made in favorable seasons when sown in November. It is better to give wheat a good growth before cold weather sets in. The wheat farmer who is also a cotton farmer often finds it difficult to give his wheat crop the early attention needed on account of the rush work of cotton picking time. It would be better probably to plant less cotton so that better preparation could be made for other crops."

There have been several democratic state conventions held within the past month or six weeks and in every case 16 to 1 and the Chicago platform has been given a hearty and full endorsement. This is true notwithstanding the gold bug press has been very assiduously and somewhat surreptitiously engaged in an effort to impress the people with the belief that the democratic leaders intended to dodge and shift the party issues. The best plan is not to believe any political statement published in the big gold-bug, humbug newspapers.

When the Baby has Convulsions.

There is little to be done when a child has convulsions except to put it, as quickly as possible, into a warm bath. Moisten a tablespoonful of dry mustard, rub it smooth, and add it to the water in the bath after the child is in it; do not wait to do it before. The doctor will order one or two teaspoonfuls of syrup of ipecac, until vomiting is produced, if the convulsion has been caused by undigested food. If from nervous irritation, as in teething, five or ten grains of bromide of soda dissolved in water may be given.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

It has developed that the big English lumber deal for 500,000,000 feet of lumber in this country, which has been mentioned several times lately, is to be used in Africa in the construction of Cecil Rhodes' proposed Cape to Cairo railroad, which is to be 6500 miles long. It is said that twenty mills in Texas and Louisiana are under contract to furnish the lumber as needed within two years.

All of our great timber regions have already been gone into, and our forests are being denuded while no effort is being made to protect or encourage the growth of more timber, and, without doubt, we will in a very few years see the price of lumber greatly advanced, consequently the difficulty of home building greatly increased.

To assist in comprehending the enormous quantity of lumber embraced in the above deal we have made a little calculation which shows that it would build a fence of 1x6 planks five planks high with a cap plank on top and a 4x6 post every eight feet around the earth and there would be enough left over to build a town like Haskell.

Grandpa, a correspondent of Farm and Ranch Household department, tells how to bring a husband to terms. He advises wives thus:

"Humbug your husband by loving him into thinking he has the sweetest wife in the world, and he is your slave for life. You can love a man into nearly anything; but if you freeze him out, and some other woman tries the love recipe on him, you might lose him altogether. I have known the like. Where the man is weak, don't risk the freezing process. I could write a lecture to husbands on this line, but they have been so thoroughly sifted I will not say more than that the same medicine will work wonders on a neglected wife. You, perhaps, have been too busily engaged for years to notice your wife's caresses; you are freezing her to death, and you do not know it. Those wrinkles on her brow can be kissed away; try it. Bless your soul, I have been kissing my wife every day since she was sixteen years old, and she looks almost like a girl yet, and moves around as lively as a girl. "She is always young and fair to me." "Love is the cement that makes

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Handles only the purest and best drugs. Carries a nice line of Jewelry, Notions and Sundries; Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc.

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Special attention given those who desire to prepare themselves to teach.
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Tuition, \$20 to \$50 per year.
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HASKELL PUBLIC SCHOOL

Term of 8-12 Months;
Opens Sept. 4th, 1899.

FACULTY: PROF. T. D. EVANS, Principal.
MISS MAY FIELDS, 1st Assistant.
MISS ADA FITZGERALD, 2nd Assistant.
MISS EDNA ELLIS, 3rd Assistant.
MISS SALLIE RAMSEY, Primary.

Our principal has had fifteen years experience as a teacher in Texas schools and has an established reputation as a thorough and practical instructor whose aim is to fit his pupils for the practical side of life.
The lady assistants have been selected by the board with a full knowledge and appreciation of their fitness for their several positions.
Haskell is one of the most beautiful and healthful towns in Western Texas, having the best and purest water supply. Its people are noted for their moral tone and progressive spirit. The town has five churches and four Sunday schools.
You can send your children here with the full assurance that their surroundings will be good and their instruction thorough.
The first six weeks of the school will be taught as a private or subscription school.
Board from \$8 to \$10 per month. Tuition from \$1.50 to \$3 per month.
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For further information address R. E. Sherrill, Sec'y of Board, or T. D. Evans, Principal, Haskell, Texas.

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a nice buggy, surrey or hack for the pleasure and comfort of the family and you will make no mistake in buying a RACINE.

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Let us hear from you. Come to see us.
Yours truly,
Ed. S. HUGHES & Co.
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happy men and happy women live as one. Love makes happy families and happy homes. Nourish and cherish it, and it is all in all. Now I am old, and at the very exit of my life love is my theme, as it is to the sixteen-year-old girl. It is the one thing the more we give the more we have to give away. It has made me happy all through life, and love is my joy for the world to come. All is love here, Love is spiritual. It thrills the soul here and throughout eternity; it quenches vice and immorality. Sin and true love cannot live together." 43

The Abilene or West Texas Fair, to be held Oct. 25 to 28 inclusive, is offering much better purses and premiums this year than formerly. Besides the cash premiums several manufacturers and dealers have offered wagons, buggies, road carts, cultivators, planters, plows, etc., for various agricultural displays. The purses are also expected to be good, the purses ranging from \$500 to \$200 for each day's races.

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HASKELL, TEXAS.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.
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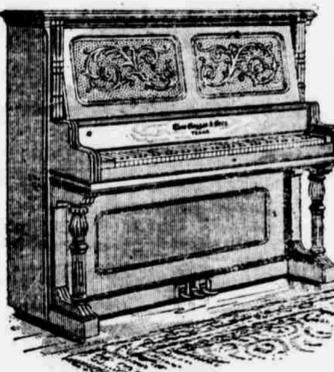
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A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A Prominent Virginia Editor
Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

READ HIS EDITORIAL.
From the Times, Hillsville, Va.
I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to-day and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. MOORE. Sold by A. P. McLemore druggist. 39

Mr. W. T. Stead, who has worked indefatigably throughout Europe in the interests of the peace conference since the Czar's rescript was issued last fall, writes of "The Hague Conference in Its Outcome" in the Review of Reviews for September. Mr. Stead was at The Hague during the entire conference, and he undoubtedly enjoyed a closer personal acquaintance with the delegates than any other journalist. He is convinced that great progress was accomplished in the direction of universal peace.

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When you don't know what to say it is best to say so.

It is easier to go without a hair-cut than it is to write poetry.

If you pay down today you won't be asked to pay tomorrow.

Curiosity has a peculiar way of getting the better of discretion.

He who rules with a rod of iron should select a malleable one.

The dog who chases his own tail tries his best to make both ends meet.

The man whose mind is not made up should never air his opinions in public.

When a man is wrapped up in himself he uses the only envelope nature provided.

Possibly the world may owe every man a living, but it has too many preferred creditors.

The man who is his own worst enemy usually has a number of other enemies who run a close second.

The average man spends less time in trying to do his duty than he does in inventing excuses for not doing it.

Can it not be arranged that the Chicago ball team play the Clevelanders during the rest of the season, please a paper of that city?

Telegraphic advices from Pekin announce that the emperor dowager, influenced by the representatives of Germany and other great powers, has consented to accord her foster-son, the titular emperor, a larger degree of freedom and better treatment.

In order to set at rest the always-current rumors that the emperor has been poisoned at her instigation the dowager will hereafter have Kuang Hsu sit at her own table.

Probably the most colossal mistake in recent criminal annals was made by a New York burglar the other day.

He went into a dressmaking establishment in broad daylight, where twenty women were working, and tried to plunder the premises. As a simple matter of course and a natural consequence the women fell upon him with hat-pins, jabbed him till he resembled a porous plaster and handed him over to a policeman.

The records in even a city like Chicago teem with captures of foolish burglars by women single-handed. What fate could be expected for the man who deliberately invaded a house filled with twenty women, every one of the twenty having her hat-pin handy?

To all readers who remember the earlier traditions of the leading American magazine there is something very suggestive in the announcement that the price of one of the old-established monthlies is to be reduced from 35 cents to 25 cents a copy.

The change of price, of course, follows a revolution in methods of publication. The magazine of today, with its fine typography, delicate engravings and excellent mechanical execution, can be produced with profit at a lower cost than the magazine of twenty-five years ago, with its rough paper and coarse woodcuts.

The universal cheapening in the cost of production of all publications has not been without its effect on public taste. Readers expect now for a few pennies a more ingeniously varied table of contents and a finer style of execution than they would have dreamed it possible to get two decades ago for 35 or 50 cents.

Although pearls cannot yet be made in the laboratory, they can be slowly built up by natural process at the bottom of an aquarium.

Signor Comba, who has been experimenting for several years in the artificial production of this much-prized stone, is laying down a large quantity of pearl oysters on the shores of the Mediterranean, with a view to extended operations.

The objection has been raised that the mother-of-pearl shell will not "live" in a temperature of less than 58 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and that the normal temperature of the Mediterranean is too low to give any hope of the success of the enterprise.

The same experiment has been carried on in Queensland and western Australia with great success, but those countries are at a prohibitive distance from the chief markets for mother-of-pearl, which are London, Hamburg and Trieste, the expense of conveying the pearls thither being too great. It is, nevertheless, admitted that there are great possibilities in the artificial production of pearls, which, under skillful management, could be made a profitable industry if carried on concurrently with systematic pearl-shell cultivation.

The wealthy Russians are said to be extremely profitable to hotel and shopkeepers in the lands in which they travel.

A Swiss authority insists that 200 Russians will spend more in a month than 1,000 English men and women for the same period of time.

Exeter hall, London, has been engaged as the official headquarters for the world's Christian Endeavor convention to be held in that city in July, 1906.

Albert hall and St. James hall have also been secured for overflow meetings.

Reports received by the department of agriculture show that very poor grain crops were harvested in Algeria.

In Egypt wheat and barley were about equal to last year's crops, and beans promised to yield abundantly.

In India the wheat crop is less than of 1898 by about 16,650,000 bushels.

Very favorable rains in South Australia have caused a hopeful feeling as to the agricultural outlook in that colony.

It takes more religion to hold a man level in a horse trade than it does to make him shoot at a pig-meeting.

THE MONUMENT.

I think I may fairly claim to know more of Monty's peculiarities than most people for I have known him all my life.

Therefore, when he told me one afternoon that he was going to be married, I felt in a position to pity the girl from the bottom of my heart.

"Monty," by the way, is a contraction of "Monument," a name I specially invented, as summing up nearly both his physical and mental aspect.

He was tall and extremely handsome, after the style of the later and more degenerate Greek gods bearing on every feature and in every movement the stamp of languor and of laziness.

He is indolence personified, and, indeed, if you take that away, there remains little or nothing but obstinacy with a big O. This combination blended together by a thick solution of self-complacency, produces, metaphorically speaking, a stone wall.

You cannot argue with him; he will neither be convinced himself nor be at the trouble of convincing you. You cannot interest him against his will, and he seldom wishes to be interested.

Finally, you cannot even have the satisfaction of quarreling with him, for he will not be roused, and looks on your supremest efforts to anger him with the easy tolerance of a victorious Perseus watching Medusa's snake loaves entwine themselves around his fingers, and strive to make him relax his hold.

At one moment of our lives he would have had me believe in his lordly way that he was not unwilling to link my destiny with him. But, strange to relate, I remained unmoved by the golden prospect of his companionship, protracted indefinitely—perhaps eternally—and his tentative hints lapsed into oblivion.

To return to the afternoon in question. Being aware of his artistic temperament, I naturally jumped at the conclusion that his choice had fallen on a "daughter of the gods."

"Oh, no," he said in his slow way. "A beautiful woman is delightful to look at, but not to marry. She would be impossible to manage."

"Then is she young?" I asked, although my curiosity was somewhat dampened.

"Just 17," he observed, thoughtfully, and was surprised at my exclamation.

By you would make me a bad husband." And Monty bestowed upon me one of those all-forgiving, albeit sad, glances that are so abnormally irritating when one is trying one's best to snub him.

After Monty's casual remark I was surprised to find Effie a nice looking girl, though with, of course, no pretensions to the Junoesque that Monty demands of his ideal woman.

She was young, indeed, but had an old-fashioned way with her that was infinitely attractive. I had guessed intuitively that she had neither father nor mother, although many people might say that this was judging my cousin too harshly.

Her guardians were an elderly uncle and aunt, who didn't mind what she did as long as she didn't worry them, so I was glad to help her with her trousseau, and see as much of her as possible.

I soon discovered that Monty objected to her having so many friends. "Lancelot," as she was made to call him, thought "gadding about" showed "empty headedness."

"But, my dear child," I exclaimed, he surely doesn't expect you to drop your friends just because you are going to marry him? Why, you will want them more than ever. What do you suppose you'll do when he's at work all day?"

"Then he hasn't told you he's going to resign the partnership?" said Effie timidly.

My heart froze and the fact must have been clearly evident to her, for she hastened to add: "You don't think he spoils me too much, do you, in giving it up for my sake?"

And the recording angel should put it to my credit that I only answered, "Effie, if he ever spoils you let me know."

Yesterday I tackled him. "What do you mean," I asked, "by retiring from business at your age?"

"And why not?" he said. "Isn't a husband's place at his wife's side?"

"Most emphatically no," I rejoined, with deadly earnestness. "A husband's duty is to make money for his wife to enjoy herself with."

"My dear Mimmie," he begged piteously, "don't put those sort of ideas into Euphemia's head. You are too frivolously minded to understand that a woman should be a man's handmaid mentally as well as physically, and not his plaything. I don't want a wife who requires amusing, or who wishes to amuse me. If I want relaxation I can

DICK RODNEY; or, The Adventures of An Eton Boy... BY JAMES GRANT.

CHAPTER XXIX.—(Continued.)

The wild boars that lurked in the woods baffled our efforts for a long time. By the edge of the hatchet we possessed I fashioned for my own use a kind of spear, about six feet long, hewn out of a piece of fine oak wood.

Which I found upon the beach. The weapon I made and pointed with great care, and armed with it frequently lay in wait for the sealions, but without success.

On the shore, at this season, when the sunshine was reflected from the sloping faces of the volcanic rocks and from the surface of the sea, the heat was beyond all description—intense, breathless and suffocating, so that the lungs would collapse painfully in the difficulty of respiration.

To breathe was like attempting it at the mouth of a newly-opened furnace, and so I usually retired inland and sought the cool solitude of the deep thickets, or wandered through groves of solemn, impressive and majestic old trees; for some were there so old that they must have cast the shadows of their foliage on Alphonso de Albuquerque or Tristan da Cunha and his long-haired followers.

How many ocean storms had swept their leaves into the waste of waters since then! We had now been five days on the island without a sail being seen, though more than half our time was spent in watching the horizon; and so Tom Lambourne's old shirt still waved in vain from the boom-end on the mountain-top.

On the fifth day, however, to our surprise, the signal was no longer visible, so we supposed that a gust of wind had overturned it in the night.

Lambourne, Carlton and Probar started for the mountain-top to restore it, while Hislop and I rambled into the woods, where we had a view of the shining sea to the westward.

The waves came in long rollers, as there was a fresh breeze blowing from the west, and the foam rose white and high on the tremendous bluffs of the inaccessible Isles, as we named them.

All the water between them was a sheet of sparkling and snowy froth, amid which, had we been nearer, we should doubtless have seen the black heads of the sealions, as they sported in the spray and sunshine.

On asking Hislop how far he thought we were from the continents of Africa and South America, he replied, without hesitation: "We are about fifteen hundred miles from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata on the westward, and twelve hundred odd from the Cape of Good Hope on the east; but there is land nearer to us."

"Land nearer?" I reiterated. "There are the three Isles of Tristan da Cunha, and about five hundred miles southwest of us a desolate rock called the Isle of Diego Alvarez; and fortunate it is indeed for us that we were not cast away there, as it yields only mossy grass and now and then a few seals or sea-elephants may be seen upon the reefs about it. But, Dick Rodney, does it not make one long to be afloat again, with a good ship underfoot, both tacks and the breeze, too, aft?—a cloud of canvas, carrying the three masts into one when seen astern—the lower studding-sail booms rigged out and dipping in the flying spray as she rolls from side to side—does it not, I say, bring all this to your mind, when from here we can watch the waves that rise, perhaps, between the shores of Mexico, rolling in foam between these rocky isles? Do you remember Homer's description of the curling wave?"

And without waiting my reply he began to recite from the Iliad in wonderful facility: "As on in hoarse, resounding shore, The billow tide comes surging wide, from ocean's dark blue breast, First in mid-sea 'tis born, then swells and rages more and more, And rolling on with snowy back, comes thundering near the shore; Then rears it crest, firm and sublime, and with tumultuous bray Smites the grim front of the rugged rock, and spits the briny spray."

How far Hislop, in his classical enthusiasm, might have pursued his free translation, till we had read the deeds of Aeneas and others on that tremendous day before the walls of Troy, I cannot say, but after a crashing sound in the adjacent thicket roused and alarmed us.

We started up and had just time to conceal ourselves behind the trunk of a tree when a herd of seven wild boars came plunging out of the thicket to drink at a rannel which flowed toward the sea.

They were unlike any of the swinish race we had ever seen before, and but for our vague sensations of alarm we could have watched them with pleasure, as they inserted their long, fierce snouts in the water that sparkled under the forest leaves.

They were all broad-shouldered animals, with high crests and thick, bristly manes, and all were black in color or darkly brindled.

Unlike those of the sty-fed hogs, to which we had been accustomed at home, their erected bristles shone like silver or polished steel in the rays of sunshine that fell through the waving branches, their eyes were flashing and clear, and their skins were all clean, as if washed for a show of prize pigs.

This flanked, active and strong, they began to grunt and gambol, and to splash up the glittering water, till suddenly they caught sight of us, and all fled, save one, a fierce old boar, which, after tearing up the grass with his hind feet, came resolutely forward, showing a pair of tusks that made me tremble for the calves of my legs if I ventured to run off, and still more for those of poor Hislop, who was alike unable to escape or confront him.

Fortunately I had my teakwood spear. While keeping a tree between me and the boar, he prepared for the offensive by whetting his terrible tusks

making an exploration of it, or rather in walking all around it.

The circumference of the largest isle is only four leagues, but its shores are so steep and rocky in some places that traversing them proved a most arduous task.

On the eastern side we found a great cascade pouring from a brow of rock upon the beach. The latter was covered almost everywhere by a broad-leaved seaweed, the dark and slimy tendrils of which were several yards in length and were termed by Hislop "the gigantic fungus."

So day after day passed, and amid our various means of procuring food, we never failed to keep a keen lookout to seaward for a passing sail; but none came near that lonely islet of the southern sea.

One morning I found there had drifted ashore near our hut a mass of that mysterious substance, the origin of which has puzzled so many naturalists—ambergris. It must have weighed more than a hundred pounds, and when we threw some of it into the fire it melted and diffused around a most agreeable perfume.

This marine product, which is only to be found in the seas or on the shores of Africa and Brazil, is alleged by some to be a concretion formed in the stomach of the sperm whale.

On the fifteenth morning after our landing a seaman named Henry Warren, who went to milk our goats, which had been tethered to a large tree near the hut, returned in haste to announce that the ropes which had secured them were cut, apparently by a sharp instrument—cut clean through—and that the goats, the capture of which had cost us so much labor, were gone.

"Cut? By whom?" asked every one. Before we had time to consider this, Hislop came out of the hut, and stated that one of our three broad blades had also been cut open, by a slant from a knife, apparently, and that several pounds of biscuits had been abstracted.

The strange alarm, and what was worse, the doubt of each other, which these discoveries excited, were painful and bewildering.

We examined the place where the goats had been tethered, but could discover no traces of feet, and nothing remained but the ends of the ropes (the long boat sheets and halliards) tied to the stem of a tree.

(To be continued.)

YANKEE ADVERTISING DODGE.

Shrewd Hustler Makes a Good Clean-Up with Cheap Cigars.

From the Detroit Journal: An ex-collector of customs relates this as among his experiences: "Some years ago and shortly prior to the holidays a man came into the office and said that he wanted to talk with me personally. He looked like an unsophisticated fellow who had come in from the country to try his hand at business, though he had sharp features and a nasal twang.

"Mister," he began, when we were alone, 'I'm in a kind of a snarl, and I've come to you because I want to do the square thing. I had a nice lot of thinkin' I could do a stroke sellin' 'em here in Detroit. I had a man there to take care of 'em till I came on, but he, not knowin' nothin' about the law, packs them cigars in a boat and brings 'em over here without payin' no duty. I reckon it was smugglin', but he's honest as the sun and I hurried right here soon's I heard of what he'd done. Here's a sample of them cigars,' as he held out a box, and I want to say right here that I never had a more delicious smoke. He took me to the little room he had rented and showed me hundreds of boxes on which he had paid the duty, and I let the matter drop. It got into the papers, even to my verdict as to the quality of the cigars.

"Then my honest Yankee made a special Christmas sale, patronized chiefly by ladies who did not care so much about price as they did about the credit of having one selected good goods. He was closed out in no time and disappeared. There was a rank odor in the local atmosphere that Christmas. The cigars were cheap Connecticut fillers and cheaper Pennsylvania wrappers. The cigars he gave were a 'ringer.' Uncle Sam got money that did not belong to him, but it was an advertising scheme out of which the Yankee made a fat thing."

A Zulu Bridegroom.

The daughter of a Zulu in comfortable circumstances does not leave her father's kraal without much pomp and many queer rites, which doubtless are held by her people in high estimation. It may be noted, too, that the marriage customs of these dusky Africans are subject to innumerable variations, each tribe having its own peculiarities.

Hairdressing, by the way, is an important feature both to the bride and bridegroom, and the attention paid to the coiffure of the pair would shame the performance of a West end hairdresser who arranges a bride's locks and fastens the orange blossom chaplet. A cone-shaped erection, for instance, is the lawful coiffure of a Zulu wife, and this cannot be legally worn till the marriage rites are duly completed. Save for the all-important cone, the head of a Zulu bride is closely shaved, an assagai being used for the purpose; whilst, as soon as a youth is of a marriageable age, his head is shorn to leave a ring round the scalp, and then liberally besmeared with fat and ochre, without which unguents no Zulu would feel fittingly decorated for his bride. When the bridegroom-elect has been shorn of all his hair save the wool on the crown, which is trained in a circular shape and some four inches in diameter, a ring is sewn to this, of gum and charcoal; in this the Zulu thrusts long snuff spoons, needles, and small utility articles, and is very proud of his ring, which is the badge of manhood.—From "Cassell's Magazine" for March.

Did'st Need It.

Husband—Why don't you wear your cloak? Wife—It's last winter's. Husband—It's just as warm now as it was last winter. Wife—True, but I don't need it so much. When I see all my neighbors with new cloaks I'm hot enough without any.—Tit-Bits.

A USE FOR LIQUOR.

DRINK KILLS THE BACTERIA OF SCURVY.

The Drink Is the Powerful Pulse-Mexico—It Has Bacteria of Its Own Which Murder the Germs of the Disease.

One of the great national products of Mexico, which is the fermented juice of the maguey, and known as "pulque," has for some time furnished a subject of study for two scientists sent out by the National Museum at Washington. In the pursuit of their investigations Drs. Rose and Hough have learned that Dr. Francisco Martinez Baca, a Mexican physician, has discovered that the great national drink possesses hitherto unknown medicinal properties, and that he has used it successfully in eradicating the germs of scurvy, a disease which has always been particularly fond of the Mexican Indians. Pulque is made of the extract of one of the cactus plants, and is exceedingly powerful. The interesting discovery that the drink swarms with bacteria has recently been made. The theory of Dr. Baca is that the bacteria introduced into the system by the drinking of pulque attack and conquer those existing in scurvyful blood, thus eradicating the disease.

At the request of the Mexican government, Drs. Rose and Hough will investigate the new discovery closely. Several attempts have been made to preserve pulque so as to make it an article of export, but these efforts have usually proved abortive. Recent advices say that Senator Salvador Malo, a capitalist, has solicited of the ministry of promotion a patent for a process for preserving pulque for a certain period of time.

Man's Instinctive Dread of Snakes.

The dread of snakes is (says Science) a mysterious human trait, and has perplexed psychologists not a little. The great majority of snakes are perfectly harmless, but the average man is vastly more afraid of them than he would be if he were not, not actually afraid, as we commonly use the term, but a sort of instinctive horror and loathing, and is more common in men than in women. According to the accepted theory, it is a survival from the time when serpents were among the most formidable enemies of our man-monkey ancestors. The danger has disappeared, but the dread still lives, all the more terrible because it has grown vague and formless. An officer who served through the Santiago campaign said the soldiers were much more afraid of reptiles than of bullets. One day he ordered a strapping big sergeant to take a few men and make a reconnaissance of a small thicket, and was surprised to see the trooper hang back. "Are you afraid of the Spaniards?" he asked, contemptuously. "Oh! — the Spaniards!" exclaimed the sergeant in desperation. "What do I fear for the Spaniards! I was thinkin' about a snake 'cawlin' into them bushes yesterday."

Virtues of Salt Water Baths.

Ladies' Home Journal: For a hand bath (a bath given to the body by use of the hands only, or by sponge or cloth) place a handful of salt in a basin as ordinarily filled for washing. Allow the salt to dissolve, or hasten the action by stirring it with the hand. The water should be as cold as you have vitality to withstand. Use no soap. Bathe the entire body. Do not neglect the face and neck. The free use of the salt water. This bath has an exhilarating influence, tones the entire system, and gives to the skin a healthy condition that amply repays for the time and trouble involved. If used in the winter it will be an excellent preventive of colds, besides being a substitute for face cosmetics. No chapping, no roughness of the skin and no clogging of the pores will trouble the person who systematically and regularly takes a bath of this sort. Ordinary table salt is just as good, but will not do so well. The sea-salt contains medicinal properties not found in the others. Whether one exercise or not, the body should receive a daily hand bath of cold or cool water, especially in the summer, either upon rising or before retiring.

Lord Rosebery at Eton.

Lord Rosebery is said to have been the very pink of neatness and propriety at Eton: He always walked very erect and always had a smile on his face. He used to read a good deal of history, and was fond of newspapers and parliamentary reports, but did not distinguish himself either in sports or scholarship.

Yearly Executions in China.

At Canton the average number of executions is about 300 per year, but in 1885 50,000 rebels were beheaded. The headsman formerly received about \$4 a head, but the supply and competition have reduced the wage to 50 cents apiece. Most of the criminals who are beheaded are water pirates or land bandits.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c. Every one must run the risk of rain.—Exchange.

Faultless Starch.

Is rapidly superseding the old style starches. It saves labor, saves money and makes collars and cuffs look like new! All grocers sell it; large packages 10c.

There is no problem equal to an aching tooth.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla



HE WAS NOT A GOOD LOVER.

"But my dear Monty, you are old enough to be—"

"Excuse me, Mimmie, I would rather she were still younger. Marry a child and you may hope to educate her in the wife you would cherish in your old age."

"Oh!" I gasped, "then what is she like?"

"Inclined to be frivolous, but I shall soon remedy that. The poor girl is only too glad to find a man who is not hunting her for her paltry five or six hundred a year."

That I could readily believe, and in justice to Monty, I must say that money, as mere money, does not in the least appeal to him. Perhaps that is because he has always had enough to be comfortable.

But he was not a good lover! He was even then far more interested in the academy than in his fiancée's charms. There were three or four portraits of lovely women that he spoke of in a way that made me glad the originals did not come within his sphere of acquaintance—for the girl's sake.

He did not carry the photo in his pocket. It took him several moments of hard thought to remember her address, and—when you are intimate enough to call her by her Christian name," he remarked, "please call her Euphemia, and not Effie."

"Why?" I asked, determined on no account to do so.

"Because," he answered impressively, "Effie is too insignificant for a married woman, and I have a strong objection to pet names.

"When," I inquired, sternly, "did you ever in the whole course of our lives call me by my baptismal name?" Monty smiled indulgently.

"That is different. You are not going to be my wife."

I confess I revelled in this consoling thought, for nothing in the world could ever reconcile me to the peculiar atrocity of my name, and if its full hideousness were to be the hourly accompaniment of my married life I should be afraid of the consequences. It is Jemima. Now, you may say (and with perfect truth) that "Mimmie" is not particularly melodious, but at least you will admit that nothing can be worse than Jemima, and anything might be better.

"By the way," said Monty, after a pause, "I believe there was a time when I had a fancy for you, Mimmie, and thought you might not make me a bad wife."

"There may have been," I answered calmly, "for I can distinctly remember a time when I decided that certain-

come and see you. I want her to be useful, and domesticated, and—"

"And," I interrupted, "what do you think she will want to be?"

Monty actually gasped. Then he recovered himself sufficiently to answer characteristically: "She will want to be what I make her."

Poor Effie! And the wedding is tomorrow!—Westminster Budget.

Mosquitoes New to England.

From Ainslie's Magazine: English people will tell you that in their happy isle there are no such things as mosquitoes. One gets pretty well used to this kind of talk, but in this particular instance the boast holds good, or rather, did hold good until within the last few years. It is not alone dollars that the summer tourist has brought to London. Mosquitoes have been imported, and they have distressed the British more than the American visitors. Probably the name is a potent one to conjure with, and some idea of what terrible things are expected of mosquitoes may be learned from this simple tale of the north country: Some miners in remote workings of a Yorkshire colliery reported to the superintendent that they had been much annoyed by the bites of mosquitoes, and found a large and energetic colony of yellow-banded wasps—"sailer jackets," if you like that better.

Analysis of a Lady's Tear.

It is said of James Smithson that, "happening to observe a tear gliding down a lady's cheek he endeavored to catch it in a crystal vessel; that one to half of the drop escaped, but, having preserved the other half, he submitted it to reagents, and detected what was then called microscopic salt, with a mixture of soda and three or four more saline substances held in solution."—Self-Culture.

Amazing Speed of the Otter.

The speed of an otter under water is amazing. Fish have no chance against them. In some places in India otters are kept by the natives to fish for them. They are tied up to stakes like dogs when not working, wear plaited collars and seem happy.

Shakespeare's Lamb.

Shakespeare, among his many allusions to the sweetness, the innocence, and the helplessness of the lamb, only once cites it as an article of food.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Some Ideas Regarding Rooms We Live In Day by Day—Frock of White Muslin—Girl's Cloth Dress of Beige Cashmere—Our Cooking School.

"All's for the Best."
If every day was Sunday, and all of life was love,
And neither in the earth below, nor in the sky above,
A cloud was ever gathered to eclipse the light of hope,
And the lilies in the valley and the roses on the slope
Were ever blooming sweetly, and the land was ever filled,
With the tenderest notes of Nature that the songster ever trilled,
If a tear of sorrow never came to dim the laughing eye,
Then pleasures would grow palling to the senses, by and by,
If the sun could shine forever, and the day was always fair,
And Nature ever a laughing Miss, with flowers in her hair,
If life was naught but pleasure, unknown to gloom and pain,
And there were no sorrows of trial and no sorrow floods of rain,
If there were no fruits forbidden, no joys to be denied,
If the heart was never tempted and the soul was never tried,
If there were no thorny pathways, like the bravest and the truest,
The heart would grow indifferent and wander off from God.

It requires a night of darkness, just to make the day complete,
And behind each wall of trouble waits a benediction sweet,
Then remember, as you struggle up the hill, though steep it be,
That beyond the Alpine ruggedness lies the fairest Italy;
Each scar received in fighting for the cause of truth and right,
Shall be a badge of honor on the breast of Honor's Knight;
The world may have its burdens, and its griefs and tears and sorrows,
But if there was no cross of sorrow there could be no crown of gold.
—Memphis Scimitar.

Woman's Independence.

The increase in the number of self-supporting women, especially noticeable in our large middle class, is creating a new problem, the economic as well as moral significance of which is interesting, says Sara Y. Stevenson in July Lippincott's. If women become men's intellectual equals whilst retaining their moral superiority, a serious competition must be established, in which the non-smoking, non-drinking and generally more orderly employes must survive as the fittest in the struggle for existence. On the whole, however, the close contact in which men and women are brought through education and co-operation is beneficial to both. It adds to woman's strength, clearness of judgment and business capacity, whilst by increasing her respect for man's understanding it tends to raise man's moral standards to a level nearer to her own. Pessimists have claimed that the "new woman" in exchange for her recently acquired fields of action has sacrificed attentions granted to her grandmothers. But so long as men and women depend upon each other for love and happiness there need be no fear of that. Indeed, such a fear would imply that modern man has stood still when woman has progressed. Such a thought cannot be entertained. Man is not likely to refuse the dignities and the informed woman who sympathizes with his highest aims and who strives with him to attain them the physical protection and the courtesy which he has so lavishly bestowed upon the woman described by Mr. Kipling as the woman who "never could know and did not understand."

Rooms We Live In Day by Day.

It is nice to have a house all books and flowers and a cozy fire on two strong iron brackets, which had gathered valance across the top, and a curtain to the floor at each end, of a soft, silky, old-rose material. Above this again were placed two strongly made shelves filled with books and a brass rack at the top with two odd Turkish squares for curtains drawn back at either end. With branching brass candleabra screwed in the ends of the shelves and a few odd and inexpensive pieces of bric-a-brac on the top, one has a very beautiful and inexpensive mantel. A very pretty decoration for a mantel is a black twine tennis net. A double net is so long there is plenty of it with which to make an artistic arrangement. On a tinted wall it is very effective. Catch it below and on the picture molding straight across the face of the mantel and let fall to the floor at one side, then up and along the wall, say to a corner where there could be a divan, with this caught about over small iron rods for a canopy. With the addition of a black iron lantern hung some place near, either from an iron bracket or the ceiling, the effect is most pleasing. The pictures can be hung beneath it or on it, or be net caught on the top so they show, or in any way that suits what one has best. Instead of having a house a perfectly bewildering assortment of bric-a-brac and furniture, it is better to have a few good bronzes, a bit of porcelain, a lantern, some candleabra, a teak-wood chair, a corner with cushions, where one can drink tea and eat little cakes with one's friends, and not be afraid of walking about for fear of knocking over a table or a fragile chair.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSE.

Then, too, icebox should be left absolutely empty and clean, and with the doors open.
Charcoal is a useful article about the house and can be used to great sanitary benefit. A piece of it should always be left in the icebox, and in the pantry, as it will absorb all objectionable odors.
To protect carpets and rugs during the summer, sprinkle with black pepper and scatter bits of gum camphor over the room.
Stains can often be removed from mattresses by making a thick paste of starch and water. Lay the mattress in the sun and then apply. Remove in about an hour. If the stain has not then disappeared, apply once more.
Green cucumber parings strewn around the kitchen and cupboards will put an end to roaches.
Camphor balls are not the only things that should be packed away with winter clothing. Bits of charcoal scattered through will keep away the unpleasant odor that sometimes is noticeable after they have been packed away.
Camphor, if applied thoroughly, will kill moths in carpets. The safest way

GIRL'S CLOTH DRESS OF BEIGE CASHMERE.



With decorative bands of honiton guipure lace over white satin, edged

The jet buckles, both in dull and bright jet, are exceedingly smart and run close rivals with the dull gilt or what are known in the solid metal as Roman gold. These are your choice of metals and for every-day wear taste should incline you between the gray silver and the dull gilt. The jet is beautiful and ranks next in formality to the rhinestones.

A splendid eyebrow and eyelash grower and one which is as harmless as it is beneficial is given below: Red vaseline, two ounces; tincture cantharides, one-eighth ounce; oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, 15 drops. Apply to the eyebrows with a tiny toothbrush once a day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated; then less often. In applying to the eyelashes use a fine camel's hair brush and be very careful not to let it come in contact with the eye, as it will inflame.

Here is an excellent sunburn ointment which should be applied at night and washed away with a pure hygienic soap and warm water in the morning. It is excellent for tan and sunburn, but one must not forget that exposure to the sun and wind will produce the same results. The permanent cure for sunburn is a veil. The ointment: Carbonate of lead, one drachm; powdered arrow root, one drachm; ointment of rose water, one ounce; olive oil, two drachms. Apply very lightly to the surface. Do not rub it in.

Frock of White Muslin.

Trimmed with three ruffles around the hem, edged with Valenciennes lace. The stock collar is tucked, and surface bretelles of white lawn tie into a bow in the back.

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SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Automobile Maxim Gun—No Shoestrings or Buttons—A Thorough Indicator—A Very Sanitary House—Problem in Warship Material.

A Thought Indicator.

The nearest approach yet made to an apparatus for recording thought and feeling, or states of mind, is the pletysmograph of Hallion and Courrier, the French physiologists. We all know that some emotions cause the heart to beat faster, the limbs to tremble, and the face to flush, or pale. Quickening of the circulation also increases the bulk of the members. Few of us are aware, however, that states of mind, emotions which do not manifest themselves by any outward changes, have an influence on the circulation, and consequently on the size of the members. This has been illustrated by the pletysmograph in the hands of M. Binet and others. Thus, fear of going to the dentist made the pulse of a child to sink away; fear of having his flesh pricked made the pulse of a grown man do the same thing, although he laughed at himself for it; fear of having to administer a reproof to a student diminished the pulse of a professor, who was outwardly quite calm. The joy of receiving presents had a contrary effect on the pulse of a child, making it swell rather than shrink. Music of any kind, but especially gay music, quickens the circulation. The stronger the emotion felt, the stronger is its effect upon the pulse.

Another application of the ball-bearing principle is to be noted, viz., to the ordinary carpenter's brace and bit, an arrangement under the head of the rest, which provides for the easy operation of the brace, no matter what weight may be brought on the head. Further, and more essential, the ball-bearing has found its place in the chuck, and in some forms of braces it has been there placed in order that the friction due to the turning of the chuck both in grasping and loosening may be eliminated, this feature being considered a most valuable one, and such as must commend itself to any user of the ordinary brace who has attempted to grip firmly a round rod, such as a twist drill. By the introduction of so simple an adjunct as this ball-bearing, the advantage is gained of full power applied directly to the gripping jaws, even as by the use of the ball-bearing in the head the full power of the arm is utilized in turning the crank in either direction, friction being done away with.

A Very Sanitary House.

Japan has long rejoiced in earthquake-proof houses, and now we hear of an abode in Yokohama which possesses the unique distinction of being microbe proof. A writer in Chambers' Journal says it is supposed to have been erected by an eminent German bacteriologist, who hopes by its aid to avoid all the ills to which human flesh is heir so far as they are due to zymotic causes. The house is built of glass bricks so that there is no need for windows, and the doors, when closed, are perfectly air-tight. Ventilation is brought about by air being forced into the building through cotton-wool fibers, and in case this treatment does not rob it of all its bacteria, the air is further driven against glycerine-coated plates of glass. Of course when the door of this strange domicile is opened to admit visitors, armies of air-borne microbes must come in, too; but the sunlight which plays around the rooms will soon kill off these.

Kerosene Versus Mosquitoes.

According to Dr. L. O. Howard of the United States department of agriculture, a little kerosene, say, one ounce to every fifteen square feet, spread over the surface of ponds and marshes where mosquitoes breed will destroy the pests by forming a slight coating over the water. This prevents the larvae from reaching the air, but the kerosene is also effective as an insecticide.

No Shoestrings or Buttons.

A means of shoe-fastening which will displace the shoe-string and button has been worked out by an inventor of Chicago, whereby the separable edges of the shoes are supplied with a series of wire engaging shoulders, forming a smooth and continuous guide or runway for a sliding clasp. Means are provided for holding the clasp in place when it is drawn up and also for arresting its motion when drawn down for the purpose of removing the shoe. The clasps are simple in



their application and are said to be comfortable in use, as they are very yielding to the motion of the feet.

Problem in Warship Material.

There are many vast rewards open to inventors even today, but there is one seemingly simple problem that prevents it occupying some of the most inventive minds of this and other countries, this being the invention of some substitute for wood in warships. Iron, used as a substitute for wood, absolutely renders life on a warship unbearable. Its extreme conductivity makes it frightfully hot in summer and desperately cold in winter; when lockers and drawers are made of it they reek with damp, and when a cabin is wholly fitted with it the occupant soon shows signs of rheumatism or chest trouble. But wood is conclusively shown by recent example

to be the most dangerous adjunct to warships—is shown, indeed, to be impossible. It not only takes fire readily, but the splinters from it when it is struck by shot actually kill and maim more men than the projectiles themselves do. Therefore the highest government authorities say, give us some substance that is light, absolutely non-combustible to the core, that can be easily cut into boards, and that can, above all, be guaranteed not to splinter, and there is a vast fortune for you at once.

Automobile Maxim Gun.

At a recent automobile show at Richmond, England, a motor vehicle for use in warfare was exhibited by its inventor, Mr. Frederick Simms. This machine, which has been called a macy-scout, is fitted with one and one-half horse-power, which can propel it, if need be, at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. Mounted upon the motor is a light Maxim gun, so arranged that it can be fired in any direction and when the car is going at any speed. Mr. Simms has designed another motor, mounted with two Maxim guns, carried in two revolving turrets, and having also an electric searchlight. The motor exhibited at Richmond behaved admirably on all kinds of ground.

Electrical Cooking.

Electricity is making its way into the kitchen through the parlor and dining-room, says the Cosmopolitan. For some time it has been used for the heating of the 5 o'clock tea kettle, eliminating the dangers which are always incurred when an alcohol lamp is used. A tea kettle, coffee pot or chafing dish may be adjusted to the nearest lamp in a house for electric lighting. The experienced cook knows that there are dishes which are never seen in their perfection ten feet from the fire that cooked them. People who have passed their youth in the country grow peevish over the way some simple early favorite of the table. Electrical appliances have done something to bring back the old conditions. Griddle cakes baked on a steel griddle, electrically heated to the exact temperature, lightly brushed with oil, are a crisp delight as they are flipped from griddle to plate. But while this appliance can be used with the illuminating current, it requires an extra attachment, as that current is too weak. This is generally put in at the leg of the dining table. Up to this time electricity has been used almost exclusively by the woman who makes a fad of experimental cooking, and she has her electric kitchen fitted up like a small laboratory, far from the domain of the family cuisine. The whole paraphernalia might fit into a tiled closet almost anywhere, so hooded and ventilated that no odor escapes into the surrounding rooms. In one of the apartment houses in New York dainty little electric kitchens have been fitted up where the tenants have asked for them, although the apartments were not designed for housekeeping originally.

Recent Inventions.

A new window cupboard or refrigerator is formed of metallic sheets flanged together, with one of the slides sliding vertically to form the door and having interior horizontal ribs to support the shelves, the whole being fastened to the casing outside the window.

To allow a trunk to stand close to the wall a new lid is in two sections, hinged at the ends, and the trunk is open and shut in a plane parallel with its face, with tills hinged at the rear of each lid portion to swing toward the rear and rest on the back of the trunk when the lid is open.

Stalks and weeds are easily pulled from the ground by a Californian's device, consisting of a pair of levers pivoted together and mounted on a wheeled truck, with handles on the long ends of the levers to grip the short ends of the weed, when the truck is tilted to lift the weed from the ground.

To close the openings in keyholes when not in use an Illinois man has patented a guard comprising a flat casing flange on the under side, leaving space between it and the door for the insertion of a gravity-actuated plate, which drops down over the opening.

Smokers will appreciate a new cigar-holder, which has a hollow central needle to enter the tip of the cigar, with three fingers arranged around the outside of the holder and pivoted in such a position that the screwing in of the mouthpiece causes them to grip the cigar.

Violins can be held in position without tiring the player by the use of a new rest, which is formed of an inflatable pocket, with a button or hook attached to one corner, by which it can be fastened to a piece of cloth tucked in the collar, the pad lying under the coat.

An improved neckyoke for use on heavy trucks has tubular ends slotted along the slides and closed at the tips, with coiled springs inside, rings being set in the center of the springs to slide in the slots when the tongue gives a sudden twist, thus lessening the shock to the horse.

By the forest of Michigan man's invention an ordinary plow can be used as a potato digger, holes being drilled in the rear of the share for the attachment of a number of curved tines, which extend to the rear and sift the dirt as the plow turns a furrow through the hills.

A southerner has patented an improved fire-escape which has a broad strap for use as a seat and a narrow one to pass under the arms, both connecting with a reel, which has a crank at one end, a cord being wound on the reel to be attached to the window casing and unwound slowly to lower the user.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

Some interesting tests in cheese ripening have been made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It was found in these investigations that cheese ripened faster (as measured by the formation of soluble proteids) at a high than at a low temperature, whereas the cheese cured at a high temperature contained less bacteria than the one kept in cold storage. The commercial value of the cold-storage cheese was rated by an expert at 7 1/2 cents, that cured at normal temperature at about the same price, while that cured at a high temperature "had a rank flavor and a value not exceeding 3 or 4 cents a pound." At that time prime Cheddar cheese was quoted at 7 1/2 to 8 cents. The high temperature impaired both the flavor and the texture, whereas the cheeses cured at 55 degrees and below were invariably of good quality and were entirely free from all bitter flavor.

Every patron of a creamery has a vital interest in having the creamery a success, whether it be a co-operative creamery or a so-called "individual" creamery. The advantages of making butter in a creamery over making it on the farm are in most cases obvious. Of course there are cases where the private dairymen finds it advisable to hold his private dairying, but such cases are rather rare. In the greater number of cases the individual either cannot make as good butter as can the creamery or else if he does make as good butter, he cannot sell it to advantage. The purchase of butter by the corner grocery store has created a rule by which both good and bad butter bring about the same price and that price is regulated by the poor butter. So, if a private dairymen has to sell his butter in that market, he must needs sell his butter at the same price as does his neighbor who has no skill in making butter, or who is too careless to even keep his milk and cream in proper condition. For these reasons it is a god-send to most of the farmers to be able to take their milk or cream to the creamery where it will be made into butter upon rules that have been tried by many years of experience, and that are sure to give a product that will bring a good price in the city markets. For this reason no community should look on with indifference while a creamery runs down and closes its doors. The community itself should take steps to build up the institution. It would often be entirely possible to save the creamery by a concerted movement either of the patrons of the creamery or by the community in general. The lack is often in the number of cows. In such cases the farmers could afford to purchase more cows, even though some of them had to be bought on the partnership plan. But if there is no general understanding on this matter the farmer generally thinks that the purchase of a cow or two by himself will not change the result and if the creamery closes he will have the cows on his hands. The necessity therefore of concerted movement is obvious, and the whole community should be impressed with the truth that the creamery is a benefit indirectly to all.

About the Poultry Yard.

Build the poultry house so it will be dry at all times. It is easy enough to have a poultry house that is dry in the middle of summer, but that is just the time when the fowls are in it least and are least affected by its condition. In the winter, when they must remain indoors for days at a time, it is when the fowls need to have a place that is not favorable to the increase of disease germs. Wet and dirty houses are often the beginning of epidemics of roup and other equally fatal diseases.

A good many of our readers will doubtless construct poultry houses this summer. To such we would say, do not do so before studying up the question of ventilation. Nearly all poultry houses are either unventilated or ventilated in the wrong way. There is a great mass of literature on this subject that is within reach of the farmer, and he should exhaust it before putting new theories in practice. Bad air is unnecessary in the poultry house, and it is equally unnecessary to have an open ventilator above the fowls when which cold air can pour down during the winter nights, bringing no end of colds and discomfort. While the ventilation is to be looked after, be sure that no drafts over the fowls are allowed to exist.

An exchange says: "Whitewash inside monthly, from March 1st to Oct. 1st." We would like to remark that perhaps the whitewashing advice is about as useless as much of the other advice that is going the rounds of the press. The best way to do a great deal of whitewashing, but of late years has done none of it. It is doubtful if he will ever do any more. It is not a difficult matter to keep a henhouse free from lice. Lice cannot live on the walls of a house unless they have a chance to make periodic incursions on the roosts by which they get onto the bodies of the hens. If the roosts are made movable and the arrangements that support the roosts are movable, it will be a most difficult matter for a louse to get onto a hen. This will be all the more so if dust or sifted coal ashes be kept under the roosts. A louse is not able to travel far in an even sixteenth of an inch of dust. But if a man has a henhouse so constructed that the mites can journey from the walls and fixtures over the roosts and get onto the fowls, by all means let him whitewash his house and fixtures often, as that will be found the easiest way out of the difficulty.

Necessity for Shade.

The season of the year when we must provide the proper shade or cool places for our hogs is again here. The number of hogs lost each year by overheating is very considerable. Loss from heat differs from loss by sickness, in the former being sheer negligence, while the other may be unavoidable. As we do not like to admit our care-

lessness, we say little about these losses, and write less, writes a correspondent in the American Swineherd, June, July, August and September are our hot months in this locality. Extremely hot days may come early in June or late in September, so be on the lookout. Shade must be provided in all yards at any cost. Groves trimmed up six feet from the ground, allowing the draft to pass through, make a very nice place both for feeding and sleeping on hot days. Four posts eight feet apart each way with a 2x4 14 ft. long nailed four feet above the ground, with a covering of 14 ft. boards will make a very nice shade. If you wish to make it substantial, put in more posts and crosspieces, thus giving your boards better support. In place of boards you can put poles and brush with a covering of old hay, which will make just as good a shade, but you will have to weigh the hay with poles or the wind will soon take it away. Feeding should be done in shady, cool places as much as possible.

Hogs sweltering in the heat will do you no good, nor will they strengthen their constitution any more than they did in the bitter cold of the winter. To those who have established permanent hog yards let me say, if you have not already set out shade trees do so. A few willow posts driven in the ground six feet apart will make plenty of shade the third year. As the trees grow and become too thick trim them out.

Hog Feeding.

From Farmers' Review: The experiment station of the Kansas Agricultural College has, from time to time, by bulletins, short articles for the papers, etc., shown the value of feeding to fattening hogs something besides those highly starchy feeds, corn and kafir. In feeding over 200 head of hogs experimentally, not a case has come up where the results were not most favorable to feeding some feed rich in protein, along with the corn and kafir. But what is intended to be brought out in this item is not the pecuniary gain from feeding such feeds as alfalfa hay, skim-milk or soy bean meal with the other feeds, but it is the humanity of doing so. Putting a hog in a small pen and giving it no feed but dry corn and kafir and water is inhumane. Hogs so treated when you come to the pen will walk away as fast as they can and eye you as though they know you were responsible for their pains of digestion, the annoying lice and all the other unfavorable conditions of the young hog that is being starved on carbohydrates. Protein is the source of the blood, bone, hair, muscle and nerve. Take away this supply, and what has the poor hog to live for? Their hair drops out, their belly bows up as well as the backbone; great rough wrinkles of hide seem to work out on the tail, but instead of wrinkles working out the body has drawn up and left the hide, like the insect that pupates in one end of the worm, as we say. The hog has a cough, and undoubtedly if such a hog could read and had access to our family papers, and not the experience of many persons, it would send for remedies for a dozen different complaints. Dumb animals, however, as we say, as well as human beings, and if this element of their nature is destroyed by unfavorable circumstances and conditions, they are subject to the same moods; and it will require a great effort to bring this spirit back; yet until this is done they will not grow and fatten. If the hogs are fed the proper feed and treated kindly, they come to meet you when you approach the pen, and have an appearance of perfect content which is as different from the above described condition as day is from night. Feed your hogs a variety, and make sure that you know that the feed contains the proper elements to insure a good healthful condition. J. G. HANEY.

Protecting Shade Trees from Insects.

Dr. Howard, the entomologist of the department of agriculture, has been making some investigations of the insects which so seriously affect American shade trees in some cases defoliating entire streets. He describes three species of these destructive sorts and also indicates the methods used in various parts of the country to counteract their work. In New England thousands of dollars are spent annually to destroy gypsy moths and other tree killers, and some of the largest shade trees in the country have been successfully sprayed with poisonous solutions. Dr. Howard recommends a practical line of work for small towns and villages troubled by such insects. The average householder seldom has more than a half a dozen shade trees in front of his grounds, and it is a matter of comparatively little expense and trouble for any family to keep these trees in fair condition by burning, destruction of bag worms in winter and other simple remedies.

Clipping the Forelock.

The American Stock Farm has this sensible advice on clipping the forelock: "Our advice to leave the horse's forelock, manes and tails untreated has been offered to farmers and dealers who put their horses on the public market. Clipping the forelock lessens the market value of a horse at home or abroad. The financial consideration then should forbid it. With this consideration out of the way, two other considerations remain, the aesthetic and the humane. But for the fact that there should be no disputing about tastes, a flowing mane and forelock are invariably a prominent part of the artist's conception of beauty in a horse. A horse with a clipped forelock looks to us like nothing so much as a singed cat—and a cat that has passed through that process is not especially comely to the average eye. We would certainly not clip the forelock."

French Government Stallions.

The French government keeps stallions for the use of the farmers, starting only for a nominal fee of \$2 or \$3 per service. By this method the French are improving their horses, for these government stallions are carefully inspected before being approved for service.—Mr. Thompson.

When beets are grown on soil not suitable to them they show it as that stumpy form and in having much of the best developed above the ground rather than in it.

PEOPLE EXCITED.

War in South Africa is Expected at Any Time.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

Bankruptcy and Starvation are Staring the People in the Face—Many Inhabitants are Leaving.

London, Sept. 4.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, who paints a gloomy and pitiable picture of the condition of things there, says:

"It is almost a case of absolute exodus and panic. Business is paralyzed, the prices of food stuffs are rapidly rising, half the houses are empty and the others are tenanted by people who do not pay rent, the landlords being glad enough to have them as occupants to insure some sort of protection to the property.

"The tension has reached the snapping point. Bankruptcy and starvation are staring people in the face. Another fortnight of suspense will result in a complete commercial collapse. The banks are thronged with people anxious to withdraw their gold and the railways are besieged by those who wish to get away.

"Rumor fixes the number of war-rates issued at 147, including the representatives of all the leaders of the newspapers. Mr. Moneybags, editor of the Star, it is reported, has evaded the detectives sent to arrest him and has succeeded in crossing the border."

London, Sept. 4.—All the special dispatches to the London morning papers from South Africa indicate that the correspondents have got the impression that the reply of the Transvaal government to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note will be an impatient rejection of the suggested conference at Cape Town and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer.

The correspondent of the Times at Newcastle, Natal, confirms the belief of its Johannesburg correspondent, Mr. Moneybags, that aggressive action is imminent.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says it is understood that the charge against Mr. Pakeman, editor of the Transvaal Leader, who was arrested on Saturday, will be reduced from sedition to contravention of the press law.

Mr. Hoskin, the proprietor of the Transvaal Leader, is chairman of the Uitlanders' council and president of the Johannesburg chamber of commerce.

Forest Fires.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 4.—Disastrous forest fires are raging in the southern portion of Calhoun county. Already great damage has been done and unless rain comes soon the loss will be incalculable. Farmers are working night and day to save their property and many have become sick from exhaustion. Several have been prostrated from heat while fighting fire. The fires have devastated a large area in the Ouachita valley and thousands of head of stock have been driven from their pasturage. The loss to stockmen is very heavy. A large number of men have been making and cording up staves in the jungles, and much of their property has been burned.

German Celebrate.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—Yesterday fifty-two German societies of this city, with 500 guests from outside points, celebrated German day in accordance with an elaborate programme that included a magnificent street parade in the forenoon of 3000 members of the various German societies and in which were many floats descriptive of great events in American history in which German-Americans have taken part.

Dr. D. Elshelmer, president of the Cincinnati College of Music, was the German orator of the day in an elaborate address at Germania park, where 5000 people gathered. He pointed to the growing interest in German day celebrations as indicating not a lack of loyalty on the part of the German citizenship of the country to American institutions, but rather to commendable love of the fatherland that has always stimulated the German-American citizen to love with a deeper devotion the country of his adoption.

Timber Fire Raging.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—A special from Deadwood, S. D., says: A fierce timber fire is raging about ten miles south of this place and threatening a wide extent of country. It broke out some time Saturday night, and everything is dry as tinder and a gale is blowing from the south. The situation is very serious. People have turned out from this vicinity to fight the fire, but thus far their efforts have met with little success. Englewood, on the Burlington railway, is threatened.

To Buy Leaf Tobacco.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 4.—The American Tobacco company will hereafter buy leaf tobacco direct from Wisconsin farmers, and a material increase in price is expected. N. P. Strause of North Carolina, expert and head buyer for the trust, is now here negotiating for a site on which to erect a mammoth depot for assorting and storing its purchases. This move, it is expected, will drive small dealers out of the trade.

Census Proclamation.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The consensus of opinion in Havana regarding the census proclamation can now be ascertained with a reasonable degree of accuracy. When the proclamation was first made known all elements were apparently satisfied. Now the only ones who appear to give it full approval are Cuban office holders. They say that the resolution is the work of a master hand and ought to satisfy everybody. The independents say that President McKinley should have made some declaration regarding absolute independence for Cuba. Those who favor an American protectorate consider that the proclamation does not offer guarantees to property and the investor.

The annexationists assert that the proclamation tells literally nothing respecting President McKinley's purpose, and that no one is any wiser regarding the future of the island than before. They, however, believe that the administration is inclined to adopt the theory that it would be impossible immediately to turn over the reins to the Cubans without precipitating civil war. The malcontents—those who abuse everything, no matter what, that is done by the present administration—object to the proclamation on general principles.

Every American official thinks it diplomatic and thinks there is nothing to be worried about.

La Patria, commenting upon the assertion of Gen. Lee, that it would be wise to keep the United States troops here to safeguard the interests of Americans and foreigners, says that he does not wish an American protectorate, but merely protection for the foreigner.

The British steamer South Cambria, Capt. Morgan, from Baltimore, Aug. 9, for Havana with coal, has not arrived. Yesterday Mr. Griffith, British acting consul general, received an inquiry from Lloyd's home office, London, asking if anything had yet been reported of the vessel. It is believed here that she was lost during the recent hurricane.

Hostiles Reinforced.

City of Mexico, Sept. 4.—Emissaries of the hostile Indians in the southern part of Yucatan have appeared in towns in the British colony of Belize, pretending to wish to purchase cloth, but it is believed they are trying to obtain arms and ammunition, the sale of which to them is prohibited by the colonial authorities. The Indians say they want nothing of the Mexicans and will not pay taxes on aquadiente and other products. Many Indians who are tired of fighting the Mexican troops and want peace have deserted the hostiles and dispersed through the Guatemalan province of Peten and also Belize.

The hostiles have been reinforced by large numbers of escaped peons or servants on plantations in Yucatan. Timber cutting has been suspended on account of the hostile attitude of the Chan Santa Cruz Indians, and there is much distress among men formerly actively employed in mahogany and precious woods business, and hundreds of Jamaican negroes are returning home, fearing to stay in the forests and run the risk of being captured by the Indians, who are fierce and cruel and given to torturing prisoners. The Guatemalan Indians distrust the hostile Indians and refuse to receive their refugees in their villages. If Belize can prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition to the Mexican Indians in revolt, the fight can not be kept up, but this is difficult.

Statement Denied.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The statement that Rear Admiral Watson, commanding the United States naval force at Manila, has asked to be relieved of his command because of his ill health, is denied in official circles here. He has not, it is stated, made any such request and although a number of telegrams have been received from him recently no reference to the condition of his health has been made by him.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.—Commander Winslow, of Rear Admiral Sampson's staff, in speaking of the rear admiral, denied that the admiral is to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron at his own request. The commander said that Admiral Sampson is enjoying good health and that he wants to stay with the squadron.

The Boer policeman who recently assaulted an American colored man after the latter had reported him for abusive language, was found guilty and fined \$15.

Anniversary Celebration.

New York, Sept. 4.—The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax club. About a thousand persons were present, including representatives of a number of labor organizations. Messages of approval and encouragement were received and read from the single taxers of Buffalo, who, it was announced, were holding a similar meeting.

May He Settled.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 4.—A special from Memphis says: The case of W. A. Cox, the Havana fugitive, seems to be in a fair way to be settled. The requisition papers from Cuba have arrived and are in the hands of the United States district attorney here. As yet it is not known when the federal authorities will apply for their prisoner, but the chances are that the papers will be served to-day.

TO ARREST YAQUIS

Troops Meet a Band of Eighty and Have a Fight.

ONE SOLDIER WAS KILLED.

Communications from the Outside World Cut Off—The Yaquis Burned a Mile of Telegraph Poles.

Hermosillo, Mex., Sept. 1.—A company of volunteers went out from here yesterday morning to Pitaya to join Col. Pienado's command and arrest the Yaquis who had destroyed the telegraph lines to Potam. The troops met a band of eighty Yaquis and a short fight occurred in which one soldier was killed and the Mexicans routed. Potam and Torrin, Gen. Torres' headquarters, have been entirely cut off from communication with the outside world for the last five days, the Yaquis having burned a mile of telegraph poles.

Volunteers continue to arrive daily in columns of 100 or more, and a heavily guarded pack train of mules is kept busy conveying new guns and ammunition from the launches at Medano to Torin. Many natives who occupy huts near the edge of the town have become so alarmed that they carry their beds in near the heart of the pueblo to spend the night.

Gen. Luis Torres has suspended hostilities until October, when colder weather will have set in and the troops will be better able to take care of themselves. By that time there will be 3000 more soldiers in the field.

To Develop Coal Fields.

New York, Sept. 1.—Former Senator J. M. Preiser, who has been here several weeks endeavoring to interest eastern capitalists in the development of some 90,000 acres of coal lands in the southwestern part of Palo Pinto county, left for Texas yesterday. He said he was well satisfied with the results of his trip and that he was confident that the property, which he regards as very valuable, will soon be developed and become as important a property as that which has been developed at Thurber. What Senator Preiser has been particularly anxious to arrange for is the construction of a railroad from some point on the Waco and Albany to the mines, which would give the output of the property a market in a section of Texas in which coal at present is expensive, both for railroads and industrial enterprises. He says the coal fields which his people are trying to develop will at first furnish an output of forty cars of coal a day and eventually a much greater amount than that.

Volunteers Arriving.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the 1388 officers and men of the Idaho, first North Dakota and first Wyoming regiments of volunteer infantry and a battalion of the Wyoming light artillery who arrived yesterday from Manila, disembarked from the transport Grant at the Folsom street wharf and marched to the Presidio, where they will remain in camp until mustered out of service. The reception accorded the returning volunteers was hearty and noisy.

W. A. McKeener was overcome by heat at Palmer while picking cotton

Transport Sails.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Gen. Otis yesterday informed the war department of the departure from Manila of the transport Para, in the following dispatch: "Para sailed to-day, 14 officers, 41 enlisted, 924 discharged men, 6 civilians." Another dispatch from Gen. Otis gives the dates of the sailing of the transports now at Manila and which will bring all the state volunteers in the Philippines to this country. The cable says: "Tartar sails Sept. 3; Pennsylvania Sept. 5; Newport and Ohio Sept. 7."

The state volunteers remaining in the Philippines in the order in which they left San Francisco for Manila are first Washington, twentieth Kansas, third Tennessee, fifty-first Iowa, troop of Nevada cavalry, first Wyoming battery.

It is the policy of the war department to have the troops return in the order in which they went, and these volunteers probably will come on the ships above named in the same order.

Big Lumber Deal.

Kansas City, Sept. 1.—An order for 500,000,000 feet of southern yellow pine, the largest single sale in the history of the lumber trade for use in the construction of Cecil Rhodes' proposed Cape to Cairo road in Africa, is said to have been consummated. According to the Star, lumber dealers and railway officials interested understand that negotiations are ended and that twenty miles along several Texas and Louisiana railroads are under contract to fill the order.

Rates on Cotton.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 1.—The Arkansas railroad commission yesterday drafted a schedule of rates on cotton shipped within the state, which will be adopted on Sept. 8. The rates per 100 pounds will be ten cents for any distance under twenty-five miles, 15 cents for fifty miles and over twenty-five, 20 cents for 100 miles and over sixty, 30 cents for 200 miles and over 150 and 35 cents for over 200 miles.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Regarding the report that the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras have formed a secret alliance against Costa Rica, and that arms are being bought in Europe and the United States with a view to the overthrow of the existing government, Minister Correa of Nicaragua, yesterday authorized the following statement:

"The governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica never have been on better terms than they are at present. There is a perfect understanding between them, and it is of the friendliest character. As to the reported alliance between Honduras and Nicaragua, there has been an alliance de facto for many years past. They are very good friends and they have no need for any formal treaty alliance beyond the de facto understanding, which has long existed. If President Zelaya has held and also to the tour President Sierra is undoubtedly due to long continued personal acquaintance between them and also to the tour President Sierra has been making to points in Honduras near the Nicaraguan boundary. The statement that there is any joint purpose to wrest from Costa Rica the province of Guanacaste is of course without foundation, as that province was given by Nicaragua to Costa Rica over forty years ago when they celebrated the treaty fixing the boundary line, and since then there has never been the slightest dispute between the two countries as to that province.

"It is undoubtedly true that Nicaragua has sent money to Europe because she is making many purchases there, but nothing in the way of arms. And as to sending \$25,000 to New York for arms, much more than that has been sent to New York, but it is to buy Nicaragua's telegraph and telephone lines and for mail equipments. We are not thinking of war, but are anxious for that peace which will assist in developing the rich resources of the country."

Chinese Trading Company.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—The project of certain moneyed men to organize a Chinese trading company to control the trade of China has excited much comment among the commercial people of this city, some of whom give the scheme formed by Ho Yow, the Chinese consul general, their unqualified approval. A move has been made to organize the company, which it is understood is liberally backed by the Chinese government. In brief the proposition is that if a company is formed here with \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 capital it can secure from the Chinese government about every trading, contracting and commercial concession it sets its face to.

To prevent total annihilation as a nation, the kingdom is obliged to secure a commercial alliance with some other strong nation and the only friendly government has proved to be the United States.

The Manufacturers and Producers' association has appointed its president, A. S. Barbaro, to act in the matter and at a meeting of capitalists and business men it has been decided to prepare an address to be sent to every commercial body in the union setting forth the advantages of accepting the offer made virtually by the Chinese government.

There have been over eighty applications for Confederate pensions in Grayson county.

The city of El Paso has put in the Gamewell fire alarm system.

The Olympia Sails.

Villefranche, France, Sept. 1.—Admiral Dewey remained on board the Olympia yesterday morning. In the brilliant sunshine and with a fresh breeze blowing, the preparations for sailing commenced at 3:15 p. m., and when the launches were hauled up, interested crowds on the shore watched the preparations and admired the activity of the crew.

At 3:30 the mail orderly left the quay with the latest mails, the anchors were hoisted and at 6 o'clock sharp the cruiser sailed out of the harbor for Gibraltar.

The admiral says he is in perfect health. He expects to stay at Gibraltar until Sept. 13. He expressed pleasure previous to his departure at his stay here and dreads his countrymen's reception. The admiral's visit here was the most interesting in the history of the harbor.

Two more deaths have been reported at Orponto from the bubonic plague.

The Dreyfus Trial.

Rennes, Sept. 1.—When the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed, this morning Maj. Dubreuil took the stand. On Aug. 23 Maj. Dubreuil told a story of Dreyfus meeting a German attaché at the house of one Bodson. The cross-examination of Dubreuil reflected severely on his reputation and to-day he produced documents to prove that he was an honorable man. A witness then deposed to seeing Dreyfus at the German maneuvers in Alsace.

For and Against Expansion.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 1.—United States Senator John T. Morgan, who declared some time ago against Bryan's renomination, and John W. Tomlinson, Bryan's lieutenant in this state, spoke at Maplesville, Ala., yesterday the former for and the latter against expansion. Morgan said in his speech that Bryan was the only logical nominee of the Democratic party in 1900. He predicts McLean's election in Ohio.

M'LEAN NOMINATED

Selected by the Democrats of Ohio for Governor.

EXCITING SCENES WITNESSED

He Was Nominated on the First Ballot and Was Given an Ovation by His Friends on Entering the Hall.

Zanesville, O., Aug. 31.—Memorial hall was packed when Hon. W. S. Thomas, chairman of the Democratic state committee, yesterday called the state convention to order.

In the opening prayer, Rev. L. F. Kearney, Catholic, prayed most earnestly for the deliverance of the Philippines from "the brute force" now being inflicted upon them. The prayer was so radical and forcible throughout that it brought forth rounds of most vociferous applause.

Judge W. P. Mooney, temporary chairman of the convention, was then introduced and was received with a great ovation.

After the adoption of the rules the reports on credentials were presented. The minority report related only to the Cuyahoga county and recommended the seating of the Wilson delegation instead of the Salem McKay delegates. The most bitter speeches were made on both sides, with yells from the gallery at times about liars.

A motion to lay the minority report on the table was lost. On motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report resulted 341 yeas, 389 nays. The result of this ballot caused quite a stir, as it was the first open test of strength. Some McLean men voted "yea," although his managers were trying to line up all of their men against the minority report. All of the field against McLean voted in the affirmative.

The call of counties for nomination of governor brought out the names of ex-Mayor James A. Rice, Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo, Col. James Kilbourne of Columbus, Hon. Charles N. Haskell of Ottawa, James E. Seward of Mansfield and John R. McLean of Cincinnati. When Dr. James A. Norton, member of congress from the Tiffin district arose to present the name of Mr. McLean, there was a great demonstration, which was met by hisses.

Dr. Norton replied to both demonstrations and especially to "the threats and abuse" in the preceding speech of Gen. Warner, who presented the name of Col. Kilbourne in a most vigorous speech. McLean was nominated on the first ballot by the following vote:

McLean 402 1-2, Kilbourne 227, Haskell 55, Rice 29 1-2, Sherwood 27, Seward 25 and Leutz 6.

There was such a demonstration toward the close of the ballot that the secretary had great difficulty in making himself heard. He had announced the vote of only the two leading candidates when a motion was made and carried to make the nomination unanimous. The convention then took a recess until 4 p. m.

On reassembling every possible effort was made to nominate Col. James Kilbourne for lieutenant governor, but after a dozen close personal friends had withdrawn his name and declared that Col. Kilbourne would decline, this effort was abandoned.

Mr. McLean was given a rousing ovation when he entered the hall during these proceedings.

Car Blown Up.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—A combination car on the Wilson avenue line was blown up by a powerful explosive between Scoville and Quincy streets last night at 9:30. There were six passengers on board, five of whom sustained broken legs. The other passengers and the crew of the car escaped without injury. The explosion came with such force that it lifted the car entirely off the track, destroying the trucks and demolishing the flooring. The car fell again on the tracks and in such a way as to imprison the injured and now frantic passengers. They were rescued by the crew of the car. The report of the explosion was heard on the public square, three miles from the scene. The injured are: Mrs. L. Schroeder, left leg broken; Miss Schroeder, left leg broken; E. P. Schultz, right leg broken; Mrs. E. P. Schultz, right knee broken; unknown man who was taken away in a carriage had his leg broken. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Charged With Whittapping.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 31.—George E. Durham, Bart Smith, John Webb, Harry Smith, Horace Tupper, Harry Horse and Madison Barber, who were arrested Saturday night on warrants charging them with whittapping Postmaster Crum, were yesterday released on bonds ranging from \$1000 to \$3000. A preliminary hearing will be held at Peck next Monday. Postmaster Crum, who was so badly beaten, is improving.

John Delagall Arraigned.

Darien, Ga., Aug. 31.—In the superior court special session John Delagall was indicted and arraigned for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Townsend. There was no demonstration of any sort. The grand jury is now investigating the case of the fifty-nine rioters in jail here and at Savannah. The rioters at Savannah will be brought on a special steamer to-day. Four companies of state militia were discharged yesterday afternoon.

Many Lives Were Lost.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Correspondence from San Juan de Puerto Rico, under date of Aug. 17, says: A majority of the larger towns and cities of Porto Rico in the path of the great hurricane have been heard from, and the reports show that the ruin, devastation and loss of life occasioned by wind and water are much greater than at first supposed.

Maj. John Clem, chief quartermaster of the department, who has visited a number of the stricken cities, estimates that at least 1500 people have been killed by falling houses and flying timbers, or drowned, and that 3000 have been injured.

At Ponce 250 bodies have been buried, and it is certain that the complete list in and around the city will aggregate 400.

In Arecibo 200 bodies have been recovered, and 700 persons are missing. It is thought that several hundred bodies were swept out to sea.

Reports from the towns made by post commanders to the adjutant general of the department are as follows: Humacao, 89 dead and 800 wounded. Cayey, 34 dead and the town entirely destroyed.

Aibonito, 23 dead. Yabucoa, best estimate obtainable places the number of dead at 175. The town contained a population of only 2500, and not a house or wall is left standing.

Arroyo, all houses were blown down by the hurricane, and a few hours later the town was flooded with water to a depth of ten feet. Sixteen people were known to have been drowned, and it is probable that many others perished.

Guayama, all buildings, with the exception of the great cathedral, were unroofed and otherwise damaged; 30 people were killed.

Juana Diaz, five drowned. Naguabo, town supposed to have been entirely destroyed.

Jayua, half the town swept away by the river Mameas; thirty reported dead. Other towns in the path of the hurricane, from which incomplete reports by native carriers have been received, and at which loss of life has occurred, are: Pas Piedras, Juncas, Trujillo Alto, Baja, Ysabella, Manabao, Quebradillas, Lares, Hatillo, Ciales, Yauco, Guanica, Patillas, Utuado, Adjuntas.

The towns of Bayamo and Caguas, in the district of San Juan, suffered greatly. Four deaths occurred at Caguas. The large towns of Mayaguez, Camuy and Aguadilla, on the west coast, and Fajado, on the east, suffered very little from the hurricane.

The property loss on the island will amount to many millions of dollars. The coffee and orange crops have been entirely ruined, and all other crops have suffered greatly.

In many of the towns and villages all food supplies have been exhausted, and despite the fact that the governor general and post commanders are doing all in their power to supply food, it is very probable that many deaths from starvation will occur.

Census Advertising Scheme.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Census bureau officials have discovered that advertisements are being printed and cried to the effect that 50,000 census enumerators are wanted, without examination, and that full particulars could be had by forwarding money to the address given. The scheme is denounced by Director Merriam, and steps will be taken to stop the circulation of advertisements, which are likely to impose upon the credulous.

President's Proclamation.

Havana, Aug. 31.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has received the following proclamation from the president:

Executive Mansion, Aug. 17.—To the people of Cuba: The disorganized condition of your island, resulting from the war, and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside from the temporary military control of the United States, have made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-government. As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty, I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken, and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors. It is important for the proper arrangement of your new government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately given, and I request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

To Build a Levee.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 31.—A firm in this city yesterday secured a \$25,000 contract from the St. Francis levee district to aid in the construction of a levee along the Mississippi river, in Crittenden county. They will employ fifty teams and wagons and seventy-five laborers, and will commence operations next week. Clarkson, on the line of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road, will be nearest the base of their operations.

Destructive Fire.

Yokohama, Aug. 30, via Victoria, Aug. 31.—The greatest fire in the history of Yokohama occurred Aug. 12, when a square mile of buildings was destroyed and 160 lives lost. The property loss is estimated between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. The famous theater street was destroyed from end to end. The owner of the house where the fire started was killed by a mob.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Town lots at Ardmore, I. T., will be laid off and sold at once.

Shipping business in many of the Southern ports is increasing.

The insular commission has completed the code for Porto Rico. It is said the Arkansas railway will surely go through Durant, I. T.

The lower part of the town of Orizaba is infected with yellow fever.

The residence of James Neims, valued at \$1000, burned at Ardmore, I. T.

An unknown young man was run over and killed by a train near Davis, I. T.

Everything is reported quiet at Samon, and the officials working harmoniously.

The \$10,000 Charter Oak stake at Hartford, Conn., was won by Lord Vincent.

Pig iron still continues to be the leading line in the attention of the iron trade.

Kansas' corn crop this year will be far in excess of any heretofore grown in that state.

While resisting arrest at Shukaba the mahdi's two sons were killed by British troops.

Tom White got the decision in a twenty-round bout with Henry Lyons at Dubuque, Ia.

Albert Golden and Furman Heckl were drowned while sailing in Hempstead bay, S.

The Order of Railway conductors has instituted a division at South McAlester, I. T.

The Chinese exclusion act will probably result in some of Dewey's men not being allowed to land at New York.

Joe Elstner, 10 years old, was drowned near Lake Charles, La., by the capsizing of a boat, caused by a squall.

The steamer Sir S. H. Tilley, a Canadian vessel, was burned off Fairport, O. Loss \$60,000. The crew escaped.

Alabama is securing a number of new industrial enterprises and increasing the output of some she already has.

Carl Cameron was arrested at Durant, I. T., and carried to Atoka to answer to a charge of slander preferred by a woman.

Gov. Green McCurtain of the Choctaw nation will attempt to have the striking coal miners in the Choctaw nation expelled.

State Attorney Joe Johnson has been indicted by the grand jury of Scott county, Arkansas, charged with dismissing a blind tiger case.

The thirty-first regiment United States volunteer infantry, left Cincinnati for San Francisco, from where they will embark for the Philippines.

New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and other southern seaports are receiving a goodly quantity of cotton. It is being baled and shipped to Europe.

News from Lima, Peru, is to the effect that active recruiting is going on in that country and the government continues to send troops to the interior.

Acting Governor Jenkins has issued a proclamation declaring Ponca City, O. T., a city of the first class and ordering an election for city officers on the 14th.

American interests in the Transvaal are endeavoring to prevail on the United States to co-operate with Great Britain in demanding justice for the Uitlanders.

In a fight at Pike City, Ark., Bee Coker struck Marion Johnson over the head with a stove, inflicting a fatal wound. Johnson's brother attempted to prevent Coker's escape, and was stabbed fatally.

Two men were killed and four others injured by the wreck of a freight train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway two miles south of Erie, Kan. The accident was caused by the giving way of a bridge.

According to reports from Johannesburg the burghers are everywhere exchanging Martini for Mausers. A heavy load of ammunition, including 200 Mausers, has arrived at Johannesburg from the Netherlands. It would appear that the burghers are fully preparing for war at a speedy rate.

Replying to the latest propositions of the British secretary of state for the colonies, M. Chamberlain, the government of the Transvaal has notified him that it will adhere to its latest offer, and will most positively make no further concessions in the matter. The officials of the Great Britain exposition at Earl's Court, London, decided, on account of the recent scandals, to close against women the Kafri Knal, peopled by 300 African natives, who depict scenes of savage life in connection with the exposition.

Admiral Dewey has paid two visits to Nice. He was taken all over the city and visited the heights over the place, where he had a most superb view. The admiral expressed himself delighted with all he saw, particularly the lovely grotto near Nice.

The directors of the Union Pacific Railway company have decided to recommend to the shareholders an increase in the preferred stock of \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and an increase in the common stock of \$1,800,000 to \$25,000,000.

QUARANTINE HAS

Been Declared Against Key West by Florida's Board of Health.

ISLAND IS STRICTLY GUARDED.

Two Deaths Have Already Occurred and Several Cases Have Been Diagnosed as Yellow Fever.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 2.—Key West has been cut off by the orders of J. Y. Porter, executive officer of the Florida state board of health on account of two deaths and several cases which have been diagnosed as yellow fever. The order was issued Thursday night by Dr. Porter on the report of the existence of the disease in Key West from Dr. Charles B. Sweeting, agent of the board at Key West and sanitary inspector of the port. Dr. Porter, who left Key West one week ago on a brief vacation was reached in Virginia and left immediately for Florida, wiring his orders to quarantine the island city. He will reach this city at noon to-day and will immediately leave for the south, arriving at Key West Sunday afternoon. Meantime no one will be allowed to leave the island until he shall arrive.

The dead are Dennis Eagan, Jr., deputy collector of customs at Key West, who was taken sick early in the week, and a boy named Cosgrove. Both were buried yesterday morning. Five cases additional have been diagnosed as yellow fever and seven suspicious cases are under surveillance. Those who have been declared to have the fever were named by Dr. Sweeting yesterday afternoon as follows: Oakley, Stockin, Morris, Broder and Pate, all supposed to be white men. The suspicious cases are Taylor, Sturgis, Cockran, Rosenthal, Shomshield, Dr. McCallahan and Mrs. E. Sudlow, the latter a resident of Jacksonville.

State Senator Hunt has been appointed to assist Dr. Sweeting in maintaining the strictest quarantine. The officials have established a launch quarantine patrol at Miami and have appointed additional inspectors to guard against possible infection from Key West. At Tampa the quarantine station and patrol are considered sufficient protection, as all vessels coming in are compelled to stop at this station. These two points are the only ones through which communication can be had with Key West and they will be thoroughly guarded.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Gen. Frank commanding the department of the south has telegraphed the war department that four cases of yellow fever have appeared at Key West and asked instructions.

In reply Gen. Miles sent telegraphic instructions directing the removal of the garrison at Key West to such point as Gen. Frank may deem best, but suggesting Fort McPherson on account of the ample quarters at that post.

The garrison at Key West is composed of batteries B and N, first artillery. The acting assistant surgeon at Key West has also reported to Gen. Sternberg that four cases of yellow fever have appeared in the town. There are no cases among the troops.

T. N. Robins was jailed at Pond Creek, Ok., charged with attempting to murder his wife.

Packing House Burned.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2.—Fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the big plant of the Jacob Dold Packing company, which covers several acres of ground on the west river bottom, between Ninth street and the Missouri river. The fire started in the fertilizing department, burned through the engine room, and at 1:30 o'clock was burning in the lard room and main plant. The entire plant was threatened. At 2 o'clock a large section of the plant had been destroyed, and the fire was still burning fiercely. The plant is valued at \$500,000. The water pressure in the vicinity of the fire was very low, and the firemen were handicapped at their work. At 2:30 the fire was under control. The fertilizing department, the engine rooms, ice plant, sausage department and lard room were destroyed, with much costly machinery. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, covered by insurance. The company will be compelled to suspend operations until the destroyed buildings can be rebuilt.

International Law Conference.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Judge William D. Baldwin, of Washington, presided at yesterday's session of the international law conference. The report of the committee on maritime law was read by Judge Balkes, of England. No resolutions were adopted on the subject. A paper on "International Rules of Maritime Insurance" was read by T. G. Carver, G. C., of London. The writer went into a complete history of maritime insurance, and pointed out the difference in the laws of the nations.

Venezuelan Commission.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Sir Robert Reid, G. C., former attorney general of Great Britain, at yesterday's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission, produced evidence in support of the British contention. Showing how thorough was British control in the disputed territory, granting of license for fishing and timber cutting, and claimed that Great Britain's judicial authority was absolute up to the banks of the Amakuru.

Yaquis Uprising Serious.

City of Mexico, Sept. 2.—The news yesterday from the Yaqui country shows that the Indians have again been encountered by the Mexican troops under Gen. Torres and twice defeated and have dispersed, taking refuge in the mountains, where they are being pursued by the troops. The hostile bands are relatively insignificant, and settlers are regaining confidence.

There is little news from the campaign in Yucatan, but work on the Southeastern railway has been inaugurated, and when the road is built it will be easy to subdue the hostile Indians, whose menace prevents the fullest development of that fertile region.

Gov. Francisco Canton will in October go to New York, in hope of entirely recovering his health.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 2.—Harry Logan, formerly of Phoenix, returned yesterday from a trip to Sonora, Mex., leaving there two weeks ago. He was three miles from the seat of the first Yaqui uprising when it occurred, and the shooting and yells of the Indians were plainly audible. He says the uprising was a great deal more serious than was reported by the newspaper correspondents. It was difficult to trace the operations of the Indians, and many lives were lost which were not reported. The Yaquis tortured a number of captives. Logan was one of a party which discovered the bodies of several Mexicans and two Americans on the Yaqui river, and the way the victims met their death was apparent. Their ears had been cut off, and other sections of their bodies removed with knives. After this the soles of their feet were removed, and the unfortunates compelled to dance over beds of cactus. When rendered unconscious by pain, their heads were split open with axes.

Soudan Outrages.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Matin yesterday published details of the investigation into the conduct of Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoin, charged with barbarous cruelties to the natives in the French Soudan, which led to the sending of an expedition under Lieut. Col. Klobb after them. According to the paper, the two officers mentioned, who were in command of a column of troops, began their work of barbarity by beheading a native who had declared he did not know a road about which he was being questioned. Subsequently, it is declared, Voulet captured eighty natives, of whom he killed twenty of the women and children, shot a soldier for wasting ammunition, and burned a village of 10,000 inhabitants.

Chanoin, it is added, shot two men without trial for not pursuing a native who had wounded a soldier. He also burned a village, and, having lost six men in an engagement, rushed a village and captured twenty of the inhabitants, of which number he killed ten, placing their heads on pikes. It is further charged that Chanoin allowed his men to mutilate the bodies of the natives who were killed, by cutting off their heads.

Sharp Fighting.

Brussels, Sept. 2.—News has been received here of sharp fighting between the Congo Free State troops, under Baron d'Hannin, and the Batella natives, beyond Dongola. The rebels were driven back, with a loss of 100 men. The Congo troops lost twenty-five native soldiers. The rebels were not followed, because they retreated over the famine-devastated tracts. The republic is now reported to be quiet.

Drowned While Bathing.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 2.—One man and four children, three girls and a boy, were drowned at Black Rock yesterday while sea bathing. The dead: Elijah Middlebrook, a farmer of Easton; May Middlebrook, 14 years of age, his daughter; Tony Koehler, 14 years of age; Ethel Hitt, 11 years, of Bridgeport; Florence Hitt, 14 years, her sister. The five victims, with Andrew Koehler, a father of the drowned boy, and Louis Hitt of this city, father of two of the drowned children, were spending the day at Black Rock.

A young negro named Boy Smith was shot at Jacksonville the other day.

Mebby, after awl, a city duzzent cut any more sigger in the grate economy or natyore than a willaw or prairie dog hole. Prairie dogs put there dirt outside the hole, but men hide there dirt behind a pretense or plety.

In a State of Excitement.

Cape Town, Sept. 2.—Reports received here from various outlying districts of the Transvaal describe them as being in a state of excitement. The burghers, it is said, are watching the developments keenly, but the majority of them hope for a peaceful settlement of the crisis. There is a general exodus of British subjects from the large towns. Orders have been issued to the commandants and field coronets to have themselves and their burghers in readiness.

One Case at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 2.—A case of fever has been under consideration several days. Several of the visiting physicians agreed in disputing its diagnosis as yellow fever. The patient died yesterday morning and the autopsy revealed the disease to be yellow fever. Another case is under investigation, but no decision has been reached. The city is in excellent sanitary condition, and the death rate for the past few weeks has been exceptionally low.

Yellow Fever Situation.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 4.—Dr. Blunt, state health officer has taken the "look-out" chair in the Houston lighthouse to watch the various inlets through which yellow fever might possibly be brought into the state. And he is watching them to see that yellow fever does not get into the towns or cities of the state. Yesterday afternoon at the Lawler he stated in reply to questions that he did not think that Texas was in any danger through importation of the fever. He further said: "I got a telegram from Dr. Souchon of New Orleans, and he said that he had no new cases. That is entirely trustworthy, but that does not tell that they may not have a new case at any moment. In fact I have known it to be the case that about three weeks after the discovery of the first case several cases appeared about the same time, soon to be followed by an epidemic. Such was the case in Franklin, La., year before last. The truth is you can't tell anything about what yellow fever will do. "I think they must have two cases besides the two deaths that have occurred there. These cases don't amount to much in themselves and they can be very effectually isolated. Those who died must have been sick some time. And how do you know how many people were exposed to it during the illness of these two cases? Dr. Souchon, through a telegram yesterday, asked me to come over there. I answered him that I could not come over for a week, or maybe two weeks.

"The restrictions by quarantining already on will remain on. Through freights and passengers properly certified to can continue to come through New Orleans. Should the fever get worse there the restrictions will be greater and I apprehend that through freight will begin to change its route so as to avoid the risk of its being stopped.

"I shall certainly try to avoid working a hardship on anybody or any section. I feel that Texas will be safe under the present regulations."

"I shall remain here two or three days and more if necessary."

"The mails can come right along, under the observance of regulations about thorough fumigation."

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 4.—A Key West special says: Much of the excitement which so naturally followed the announcement that yellow fever had broken out here has subsided, due largely to the fact that the type of the disease seems to me quite mild. The announcement yesterday that an epidemic had been declared did not add greatly to the alarm. Every precaution is being made to confine the disease to Key West. Two tugs have been employed to patrol the harbor, and no vessel is allowed to leave port without the proper certificate. Dr. Porter, state health officer, arrived on the Mascot yesterday, and is busy ascertaining the situation. The steamer Lampasas sailed for New York carrying nearly 100 passengers, mostly unacquainted persons who have been encouraged to leave.

Up to date thirty cases have been reported, with but three deaths.

Officers Installed.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 2.—At the Masonic lodge room last night the officers recently selected at the annual election of Tarrant chapter No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star, were installed. The following are the elective officers for the ensuing year: E. H. Keller, worthy patron; Mrs. R. F. Crabe, assistant matron; Mrs. George W. Ross, conductress; Mrs. Laura Schultz, assistant conductress; Mrs. Laura Biser, secretary; Sam Moore, treasurer.

Hardeman County Fair.

Quannah, Tex., Sept. 4.—The Hardeman County Fair and Remon closed its fourth annual meeting here Friday. The entertainment was a success from start to finish, no accidents or confusion occurring during the four days; of the best racing and cowboy show ever witnessed, excepting the Dallas Fair, in Texas. There were twenty-one entries in the roping contest, which was very daring and unusually good.

Not for Sale Yet.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 4.—As yet the land commissioner has not put on the market the 1,200,000 acres of land recovered from railroads and other corporations. In the meantime, applications continue to pour in to lease this land and also to purchase. Mr. Rogan is determined not to put this land on the market until he has investigated its value and classify it accordingly. There are three contending parties after this land, namely the large cattleman who leases 100 sections (64,000 acres) or more, the small ranchman who wants only twenty sections, and the actual settler who wants it for farming but applies to purchase as "dry grazing" land instead of agricultural, which commands a higher price. The land commissioner is also considering the merits of the arguments of the three contending factions, who have filed their views with him.

Iron Industry.

Jefferson, Tex., Sept. 4.—Mr. A. F. Gaines, general manager for the Jefferson Iron company, has started sixty men cleaning and repairing the furnace. He is also grading the yards preparatory to building thirty ovens to make the coal. These ovens are built of brick and will hold sixty to eighty tons of coals of wood each. There will be a demand soon for brickmakers and brickmasons. The former operators of the furnace burnt their coal in the woods, where the timber was cut.

Created a Panic.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 4.—Yesterday afternoon a crazy Mexican armed with a spear, made of a pole and a soldier's bayonet, created a panic on the county road east of town. He killed a horse and gave chase to a woman riding a bicycle, but she was too swift for him and escaped. Persons afoot and in vehicles scattered in all directions as he approached. He made his way to the city, where he was overpowered and disarmed by two officers.

Work of the storm.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 2.—The storm which passed over this city Thursday afternoon did considerable damage to the south and west for twenty miles. In the vicinity of Hewitt, about eight miles distant, a terrific fall of hail literally stripped patches and fields of cotton of its leaves, limbs, squares, bolls and blooms. There is a number of stalks of cotton at the Provident National bank, which were brought to the city by Mr. Watt, which show to some extent the damage done to the growing plant.

After passing over the city the storm increased in violence until it became a hurricane. The first damage done was two houses blown off their blocks two miles outside the city limits. One was occupied by Mr. Jim Moore, but unfortunately, his family were absent, and escaped injury, but nearly everything in the house was broken. Two families, Williams brothers, occupied the next house, and they, too, miraculously escaped. From there on toward the northwest the hail began to fall and cotton fields in the path are almost ruined. Several houses were struck by lightning near Lorena. The barn of Mr. Sam Oliver was burned, with 1200 bales of hay. The casualties at Hewitt are about as follows: W. D. Chapman's barn destroyed by lightning; the residences of Dr. B. A. Phillips, W. E. Cooper, John Richey and Ben Cooke blown from their blocks; the top of John Burroughs' barn blown into a neighbor's field; an unoccupied house blown several feet away; Smith & Sneed's general merchandise store damaged by wind and water; Charles Evans' new house, not completed, demolished; Mrs. Sleeper's barn blown to pieces.

Some teamsters coming to the city tell their experiences with the storm. Mr. Emmet Norman of Moody was caught near Hewitt and his heavy freight wagon, drawn by four mules, was overturned. He says his life was saved by holding the spring seat over his head, while the hail beat down upon him. His mules fared very badly, and their backs plainly show the effects of the hail. Mr. Pryor of Moody was near Mr. Norman, and his wagon, too, was blown over. He was wrapped up in the wagon sheet, and says that kept him from freezing to death. A young man who was with Mr. Pryor says he held a water bucket over his head to keep the hail from beating him to death. All these gentlemen, with others who were in the hall, say it was blocks of ice that came down upon them. As a proof of their statements, very large and irregular hailstones were found in their wagons after they arrived in the city. The men say they almost froze while working in righting the wagons which had been turned over.

A Mr. Beard, who came in Thursday night from Lorena, fourteen miles distant, says when he struck the country where the hail had passed through he thought he would freeze.

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Remanded to Jail.

Sherman, Tex., Sept. 1.—Arthur and John Bates, two colored youths, were jailed Wednesday evening on warrants out of Justice Barker's court, charging them with the burglary of the residence of Mrs. C. O. Riley. John Bates, while under warning stated that he entered the house, but that his brother, Arthur Bates, knew nothing of it and was not present. Arthur Bates was released and John, waiving the right of a preliminary hearing, was remanded to jail.

The transport Newport has arrived at Manila.

Fears of Foul Play.

Bonham, Tex., Sept. 1.—The sudden disappearance of Neil Rogers, a resident of Dadd City, in this county, is a mystery to every one so far. Rogers came to this city Wednesday to do some trading and he was here nearly the whole day, and started home about 6:30 in the afternoon, riding in a buggy. He has never been seen or heard of since. His horse came home yesterday morning without the buggy or harness and his friends at once feared that something had happened to him and left on the way to this city to ascertain his whereabouts. When they reached Bola d'Arc bottom, about half way between Dadd City and Bonham, they found his buggy, together with the harness, but there was no trace of the driver. They came on to this city and reported the mysterious state of affairs to officers and the case is being investigated. Some are of the opinion that he was the victim of foul play, but that fact has not been proven.

Terrific Rain Storm.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 1.—A terrific rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning passed over the city yesterday afternoon. The rain came down in torrents, flooding the streets and doing considerable damage to the conduits which are being put down by the telephone companies. Lightning struck in several places in the city but no report of damage has been made. For a few minutes there was a considerable fall of great hailstones.

School Bonds Approved.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 1.—The attorney general yesterday approved an issue of \$1600 of Carbon school incorporation schoolhouse bonds, Eastland County, and an issue of \$6000 of Austin independent school district schoolhouse bonds, Brazoria county. The secretary of state granted the Interstate Savings and Investment company of Denver, Col., a permit to do business in Texas. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000.

Lost in a Marsh.

Orange, Tex., Sept. 1.—Henry Martin, a man 88 years old, a devout spirit, a tinsmith, an itinerant photographer, and who always carried with him a divining rod, recently made examinations at the shell banks near the mouth of the Sabine river, and later along the head of Sabine lake in search of LaFolite's legendary treasure.

On the 2nd day of this month he left a fisherman's hut not far from Old river cove, to go to a farm house about six miles north, taking only his divining rod and enough provisions for a single day, saying he would go through the marsh and examine several shell mounds to be found there. The marsh cane through which his course led is eight to ten feet high, and once twenty feet from the edge nothing local can be seen that might be used as a bearing, and the sun is the only object by which to direct one's course when it is visible. The reeds grow as close to gether as the hair on a man's head, and the heat must have been intense while Martin was in there.

He never reached the house he started for nor has he been heard of at any other point. He was a photographer and left his instrument, a tent and clothing behind. He had been here a intervals for several years, was a little eccentric, but energetic, though by no means a strong man, and the inference of those familiar with the danger attending such a trip, is that he got lost in the tall cane and perished. He claimed to have a sister living in Chicago.

R. C. Rumsey was opening out a dry kiln at the Lucher-Moore Lumber company's mill yesterday afternoon when one of the immense doors, weighing 300 pounds, fell upon him, forcing him to the floor painfully if not dangerously wounding him. His most serious injuries are internal and their exact character cannot yet be determined.

At a meeting of the city school board yesterday afternoon an order was passed deferring the opening of public schools until Monday, Sept. 18. They were to have started on Sept. 4, but on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever the board of health recommended the delay.

Thirty-Third Infantry.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 1.—Capt. John F. Green, who was recently appointed a first lieutenant, was yesterday transferred to the thirty-third infantry with the rank of captain. Dr. Fred Hadra, late of the fifth infantry in charge of the yellow fever camp at Santiago, has returned to San Antonio and reported at once to Col. Hare of the thirty-third infantry, to which he is assigned as assistant surgeon with the rank of captain.

Col. Hare yesterday received instructions to take the thirty-third men of his regiment to Manila and there transfer them to the thirty-sixth regiment which Gen. Otis is recruiting.

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Sherman, Tex., Sept. 1.—Arthur and John Bates, two colored youths, were jailed Wednesday evening on warrants out of Justice Barker's court, charging them with the burglary of the residence of Mrs. C. O. Riley. John Bates, while under warning stated that he entered the house, but that his brother, Arthur Bates, knew nothing of it and was not present. Arthur Bates was released and John, waiving the right of a preliminary hearing, was remanded to jail.

The transport Newport has arrived at Manila.

Fears of Foul Play.

Bonham, Tex., Sept. 1.—The sudden disappearance of Neil Rogers, a resident of Dadd City, in this county, is a mystery to every one so far. Rogers came to this city Wednesday to do some trading and he was here nearly the whole day, and started home about 6:30 in the afternoon, riding in a buggy. He has never been seen or heard of since. His horse came home yesterday morning without the buggy or harness and his friends at once feared that something had happened to him and left on the way to this city to ascertain his whereabouts. When they reached Bola d'Arc bottom, about half way between Dadd City and Bonham, they found his buggy, together with the harness, but there was no trace of the driver. They came on to this city and reported the mysterious state of affairs to officers and the case is being investigated. Some are of the opinion that he was the victim of foul play, but that fact has not been proven.

Terrific Rain Storm.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 1.—A terrific rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning passed over the city yesterday afternoon. The rain came down in torrents, flooding the streets and doing considerable damage to the conduits which are being put down by the telephone companies. Lightning struck in several places in the city but no report of damage has been made. For a few minutes there was a considerable fall of great hailstones.

School Bonds Approved.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 1.—The attorney general yesterday approved an issue of \$1600 of Carbon school incorporation schoolhouse bonds, Eastland County, and an issue of \$6000 of Austin independent school district schoolhouse bonds, Brazoria county. The secretary of state granted the Interstate Savings and Investment company of Denver, Col., a permit to do business in Texas. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000.

TEXANETTES.

Coryell's roads are being improved. Temple public schools open on the 15th.

W. E. Lowe was elected city recorder at Dublin. Free mail delivery has been inaugurated at Cleburne.

James Saltie, a prosperous Grayson county farmer, is dead. Nine chattel mortgages were filed at Fort Worth one day recently.

By a vote of 199 to 9 Jacksonville decided to incorporate. The Denison Rifles will participate in the Dewey celebration at New York.

The government surveying force is thoroughly examining the Trinity river. The Kentucky-Texas and Alabama-Texas are holding weekly meetings at Dallas.

Simmons college, Abilene, opened on the 29th ult., with appropriate ceremonies. B. T. Jones has been elected judge of the Sherman city court and F. M. Kearney clerk.

On the 27th Wichita Falls will be 17 years old and her citizens intend celebrating the event. Wilson county's assessed valuation for 1899 is \$4,639,630, an increase over 1898 of \$132,541.

Rev. Sid Williams is conducting a successful revival meeting in the Baptist church at Allen. Arthur Lewis, who enlisted in the twenty-third regulars has returned to Gatesville from Manila.

James C. Gilmore, a Dallas boot-black, found \$600, which he promptly returned to the owner. Ewell Horan, a well known citizen of Coryell county, departed this life at his residence five miles south of Gatesville.

While hunting near La Grange John Holman, 14 years old, had two toes shot off by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Harris & Shill's gin, located at Nubia, ten miles south of Merkel, was burned, together with 100 cords of wood. The 9-year-old son of Fayette Parsons of Coryell county had a leg amputated.

Two long bridges were burned on the Texas, Sabine Valley and North-western railway near Longview, delaying trains. Work has commenced on the new hall to be erected at the colored deaf, dumb and blind asylum at Houston. It is to cost \$9000.

The Rudd Rifles at Marshall will be one of the ten companies of Texas that will assist in welcoming at New York the return of Dewey. The special school tax proposition was defeated at Longview, not receiving the necessary two-thirds majority by forty-nine votes.

J. H. Kiesling has been appointed master mechanic of the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City railway, with headquarters at Beaumont.

An "unloaded" pistol, in the hands of one boy in Washington county, was discharged and Aaron Davis, 8 years old, at once became a corpse. The sale at Marshall of the Texas Southern railway has been postponed until the first Tuesday in October. The property will be re-advertised.

The Gulf and International Railway company of Texas paid the comptroller \$57.92 on \$5791.67 of passenger earnings for the quarter ending June 30. The parties recently arrested by the rangers at Orange had an examining trial there. Two were discharged and one held under a \$100 bond for further investigation by the grand jury.

The first charter under the law authorizing the formation of cotton and lumber exchanges was filed at Austin by the Houston Lumber exchange of Houston, capital stock \$1000; purpose, to acquire preserve and disseminate valuable business information relative to the lumber trade. Miss Mary Rial, for twenty-four years principal of the public schools of Brenham, having held the position since the graded system was adopted, has tendered her resignation to the board of trustees, to become at once effective.

An ornamental iron fence fifty-two inches high has been placed around the cemetery at McKinney. The money to do the work was furnished by the ladies of the cemetery association, who labored for over a year for the means wherewith to do the work. Ben Billman, a farmer who lives about fifteen miles north of Cleburne, was thrown from his wagon as he was entering that city with cotton and considerably bruised about the head. He lay unconscious for a considerable time before he was found.

Misses Olivia Clayton and Eva Lawrence of Bonham have returned to that city from an extended trip to the British Isles and to France. They went with a party of Texas people, and report a most enjoyable time in those distant countries. Pedro Gomez, a prominent Mexican resident of Eagle Pass, who was stabbed during a fight at that city, died of his wounds after lingering several days. His assailant succeeded in making good his escape into Mexico, leaving at once after the affray.

At New Ulm, Austin county, a few days ago, when the assessor went to the residence of Chris Lindecke to assess his property he opened the door and was confronted by the old gentleman's lifeless body. Death was from natural causes. He lived alone. School Bonds Approved.

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PASTURE AND FARM.

Brown county reports plenty of corn and hay. Jones county's corn crop is said to be immense.

Dry grass causes fear of prairie fires in many counties. Rice harvesting is under full headway in Jefferson county.

Dangerfield has organized a fruit and vegetable growers' association. The drought badly injured apples in the vicinity of Denison.

The National Farmers' congress meets at Boston, Mass., Oct. 3. Mexican June corn is standing the drought well in Midland county.

F. O. Perry purchased ten horses for the government in Russell county. One farmer near Rush Springs, I. T., lost eighteen out of thirty head of cattle.

It is stated that in one Texas county cotton has shed everything except the mortgages on it. James Peppers, the well known Kimble county stockman, sold 100 3s and up for \$2700.

Col. W. L. Block of McKavett bought from I. Moore of Mountain Home 1000 goats at \$1.58. Three watermelons, weighing respectively 82, 77 and 72 pounds, were taken to Vernon.

Donley county farmers have about finished harvesting their hay. Millet turned out excellent. Payne & Johnson of San Angelo sold to Frank Russell a registered Hereford bull calf for \$150.

Strong competition among buyers, forced cotton seed at Kerens, Navarro county, up to \$9.75 per ton. Gins at Corsicana are daily visited by persons anxious to see the ginning of round lap cotton bales.

Fatal effects of blackleg are reported from portions of the Indian Territory, particularly among the calves. Interest in Angora goat raising is increasing in the west and southwest portions of the Lone Star state.

The sixteenth annual fair at the Guadalupe Stock and Fair association will be held at Seguin Oct. 19, 20 and 21. Commissioner Holmes of the United States agricultural department is in the state looking after cotton prospects.

Childress county farmers have put up this season the largest crop of forage and bread stuff ever raised in that county. The Leon county Fruit and Vegetable Growers' association is making preparations to plant several hundred acres next year.

One hundred and eight degrees was more than many hogs near Rush Springs, I. T., could stand, and many fatalities have occurred. A Little Rock statistician estimates that Arkansas' cotton crop on the uplands is damaged by the drought 50 per cent and on the bottom lands 30 per cent.

James McKane of Kaufman county has closed a contract with a Terrell firm to deliver them 4000 bushels of Irish potatoes that have been raised by him this season. Joe James has purchased the entire stock of cattle owned by Cyrus James, the C. J. brand, at \$20 per head, calves not counted. The cattle are near Carlsbad, N. M.

A number of Brazos county farmers will plant alfalfa next year. P. E. Munny, a farmer of that county, has secured satisfactory results and will increase his acreage. Despite dry weather a Bonham lady is successfully growing two eucalyptus and one pepper tree from California, a royal poinciana from Florida and a cape jasmine from south Texas.

Four thousand cattle belonging to Swift & Co. broke away from the cowboys near El Reno, O. T., on the Looking Glass pasture. They ran into a canyon, piling on each other, and fifty were killed. It is stated that all the irrigated farms and gardens in the vicinity of Waco are looking fresh and vigorous. The gardeners are selling fresh lettuce, pears, beans, tomatoes and green corn at fair prices, with a ready sale.

A soaking rain descended on Guthrie, O. T., on the 24th ult., and the thermometer fell twenty degrees. The law which transfers to the Texas state school fund the 1,200,000 acres of land recovered from the railroad companies has gone into effect, but as it has not been classified Commissioner Reagan will sell at the former prices until Dec. 1 next. Cattlemen of the Pecos valley and other ranges in New Mexico are advocating a lease law. They claim that it will not only benefit the territory in a financial way, but will also be an inducement to the cattlemen to make improvements.

Graham & Son of Kentucky, who possess a large ranch in the Panhandle, are said to be negotiating for the celebrated Chisum ranch, north of Carlsbad, N. M. This has the reputation of being one of the finest ranch properties in the Union. B. F. Hall of Marcella, near Flor-essville, lost three good milch cows recently. They died as the result of eating second growth sorghum, which seems to be fatal. Several others were badly affected, but were saved by making them run around at a lively gait.

Several young cattle in the pasture of F. Watt in Johnson county were killed by the extreme heat a few days ago. Cattle have passed through the horrid ordeal remarkably well, as in addition to the heat water has been scarce.

WAS COMPELLED TO REHEARSE FOR DEATH

George Peters Captured by Native Filipinos While at Work and Thrown Into a Dungeon.

With a score of savages dancing around him, prodding him with the points of their spears, swinging their machetes dangerously near his head and their battleaxes within a foot of his neck, all the while rehearsing the details of the death which they would inflict upon him in a few short minutes, Artist George W. Peters suffered indescribable tortures in the Philippines. He was sent there from this country to furnish sketches of the Spanish-American war in the islands before the rebellion broke out among the natives against the Americans, and, ignorant of the character of the Filipinos, he trusted himself within reach of their camp.

He was captured and thrown into an impromptu jail, where, in addition to suffering the physical tortures of hunger and bodily pain, he was made to undergo the most exquisite mental agony. He was only rescued from his precarious position by the intervention of a Filipino whose friendship he had earned at Manila by some important services.

Artist Peters is not a delicate man. On the contrary, he is hardy and strong. His physical strength is equal to almost any ordinary test and the dangers and hardships of the American campaign against the Spaniards in the archipelago did not daunt him in the least. He took as good care of himself as the conditions permitted and was not materially affected by the discomforts he experienced.

But mental tortures are too much for any one to undergo without showing the effects of the strain. His face is aged ten years since his experience. There is a tinge of gray in the blond hair that formerly marked him. His eyes are restless, showing that his nerves have not yet recovered from the shock. Physically, he has fallen away greatly, though he says he is rapidly recovering his old self and that his

time. Eventually he was sent back to execute a commission for the Filipinos. Describing the tortures he experienced, Artist Peters said of the Igorrotes, into whose hands he fell: "A score of these savages, fully armed, and with their naked bodies painted in various colors, forced their way into my cell in the Calocan prison, and there for several hours practiced on me the preliminary motions of their favorite method of putting enemies to death. This was, of course, in the nature of a rehearsal, but there seemed at the time no sufficient reason for believing that the performance would be long delayed. The twenty howling savages danced about for several hours, touching me with the points of their spears, threatening to cut me down with their machetes, and swinging their battleaxes just as to graze my neck. They followed this with an imitable representation of thrusting the long point of the ax into my neck and carrying off my head. I thought it was all up with me, but a captain came in and subdued the savages, promising that each should have as many American heads as he wanted just as soon as the war between the Filipinos and Americans was declared. This continued every day or two during the entire time I was in captivity. It was not until I was found by Captain Salceda that I learned that there would be a chance of escape for me. Soon after that I was released. I had scarcely reached the American lines when the first struggle between the Americans and the Filipinos occurred. I thanked my lucky stars that I was not a prisoner then, for I believed no amount of intervention would have saved my life. I would have been tortured as I had been for weeks, till some vicious fellow thrust his spear to good purpose and dispatched me. But I am here alive and I ought not to complain. I would rather be killed a thousand times than go through that terrible ordeal of anticipation that I regularly experienced every day for a month. I have had enough of Filipino captivity." Peters' pluck was demonstrated when he returned to Manila. After his experience and in his weakened condition one would have thought he would have sought to keep as far away from hostile Filipinos as possible. Instead he kept right on the firing line to continue his sketching. There he remained through all the fighting that followed until the California volunteers started for home. He embarked with them and arrived in San Francisco during the past week. He was one of the earliest artists on the scene. He sailed with General Merritt on the Newport last June and was familiar with all the details of the Manila campaign from the time of his arrival until his departure. He personally met Admiral Dewey and all the officers of the American fleet. Admiral Montojo and many of the Spanish army officials. His acquaintance with the Filipino leaders he does not care to renew. His sketches, therefore, have been as realistic as his terrible experience.

the of the trout were propagated, 60,000,000 fry being distributed.

In the middle section of the United States trout, black bass and crappie were distributed in large numbers. From the stations on the great lakes where the white fish, lake trout, perch, etc., are collected, no less than 750,000,000 eggs of all kinds were taken, and 500,000,000 fry propagated. At the shad stations on the eastern coast 300,000,000 shad eggs were collected and 230,000,000 fry planted.

In Massachusetts there are two of the largest American fish culture stations in the world; here over 300,000,000 cod eggs were collected and from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 fry distributed; over 100,000,000 lobster eggs have been taken, and it is expected that 500,000,000 will be taken before the close of the season.

If the Earth Should Stop.
The stopping of a projectile always results in the generation of heat. The velocity and weight of a projectile being known, the amount of heat developed by its stoppage can be calculated. In the case of large bodies moving rapidly the result of the calculation is something astounding. For example: The earth weighs 6,900 million million tons. It travels in its orbit at the rate of over eighteen miles a second. Should it strike a target strong enough to stop its motion, the heat developed by the shock would be sufficient not merely to fuse the earth, but also to reduce a large portion of it to vapor. It has been calculated that the amount of heat generated by a collision so colossal would equal that obtained from the burning of fourteen globes of coal each equal to the earth in size. And should the earth after this stoppage fall into the sun, as it certainly would do, the amount of heat developed by its impact on the sun would be equal to that generated by the combustion of 5,000 earths of solid carbon.

The African Lion.
Asiatic lions are smaller and not so fierce as those found in Africa. The latter variety is one of the strongest of beasts. It is usually six or seven

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

BUSINESS LIFE, LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

A Lecture in Common Honesty—Not Mithral in Business; Fervent in Spirit; Serving the Lord!—Rom. 12:11.

(Copyright 1889 by Louis Klopsch.)
Industry, devoutness and Christian service—all commended in that short text. What! is it possible that they shall be conjoined? Oh, yes. There is no war between religion and business, between ledgers and Bibles, between churches and country houses. On the contrary, religion accelerates business, sharpens men's wits, sweetens acerbity of disposition, fills the blood of phlegmatics, and throws more velocity into the wheels of hard work. It gives better balancing to the judgment, more strength to the will, more muscle to industry, and more fire to enthusiasm in a more consecrated fire. You cannot in all the circle of the world show me a man whose honest business has been despoiled by religion.

The industrial classes are divided into three groups: producers, manufacturers, traders. Producers, such as farmers and miners. Manufacturers, such as those who turn corn into food, and wool and flax into apparel. Traders, such as make profit out of the transfer and exchange of all that which is produced and manufactured. A business man may belong to any one or all of these classes, and not one is independent of any other.

When the Prince Imperial of France fell on the Zulu battlefield because the strap fastening the stirrup to the saddle broke as he clung to it, his comrades all escaping, but he falling under the lances of the savages, a great many people blamed the Emperor for allowing her son to go forth into that battlefield, and other blamed the English government for accepting the sacrifice, and other blamed the Zulus for their barbarism. The one most to blame was the harnessmaker who fashioned that strap of the stirrup out of shoddy and imperfect material. As it was shoddy and imperfect, the strap fastening the stirrup to the saddle broke as he clung to it, his comrades all escaping, but he falling under the lances of the savages, a great many people blamed the Emperor for allowing her son to go forth into that battlefield, and other blamed the English government for accepting the sacrifice, and other blamed the Zulus for their barbarism. The one most to blame was the harnessmaker who fashioned that strap of the stirrup out of shoddy and imperfect material.

As I go on in this subject, I am impressed with the importance of our having more sympathy with business men. It is not a shame that we in our pulpits do not often preach about their struggles, their trials, and their temptations? Men who toil with the hand are not apt to be very sympathetic with those who toil with the brain. The farmers who raise the corn and oats and the wheat sometimes are contemptible to the grain merchants have an easy time, and get their profits without giving any equivalent. Plato and Aristotle were so opposed to merchandise that they declared commerce to be the curse of the nation, and they advised that cities be built at least ten miles from the sea coast. But you and I know that there are no more industrious or high minded men than those who move in the world of traffic. Some of them carry burdens heavier than hods of brick, and are exposed to sharper thorns than the east wind, and climb mountains higher than the Alps or Himalaya, and if they are faithful Christ will at last say to them: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

We talk about the martyrs of the Piedmont valley, and the martyrs among the Scotch highlands, and the martyrs at Oxford. There are just as certainly martyrs of Wall street and Broadway, martyrs of Atlantic street and Chestnut street, going through hotter fires or having their necks under sharper axes. Then it behooves us to banish all fretfulness from our lives, if this subject be true. We look back to the time when we were at school, and we remember the rod, and we remember the hard tasks, and we complain grievously; but now we see it was for the best. Business life is a school, and the tasks are hard, and the assignments sometimes are very grievous; but do not complain. The hotter the fire the better the refining. There are men before the throne of God this day in triumph who on earth were cheated out of everything but their coffin. They were sued, they were imprisoned for debt, they were throttled by constables with a whole pack of writs, they were sold out by their creditors, they had to promise with their creditors, they had to make assignments. Their dying hours were annoyed by the sharp ringing of the door bell by some impetuous creditor who thought it was outrageous and impudent that a man should dare to die before he paid the last half dollar.

I had a friend who had many misfortunes. Everything went against him. He had good business capacity and was of the best of morals, but he was one of those men such as you have sometimes seen, for whom everything seems to go wrong. His life became to him a plague. When I heard he was dead, I said: "Good—good—good—the sheriff's! Who are those lustrious souls before the throne? When the question is asked, 'Who are they?' the angels standing on the sea of glass respond: 'These are they who came out of great business trouble and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb.'"

A man arose in Fulton street prayer meeting and said: "I wish publicly to acknowledge the goodness of God. I was in business trouble. I had money to pay, and I had no means to pay it, and I was in utter despair of all human help, and I laid this matter before the Lord, and this morning I went down among some old business friends I had not seen in many years just to make a call, and one said to me, 'Why, I am so glad to see you! I have never made I have never covered up an imperfection in the fabric of all the thousands of dollars I have ever made I have not taken one dishonest farthing.' There are men, however, who can say it, hundreds who

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present condition is no circumstance to what he was when rescued from his captivity.

The Spanish-American war had ended and the Americans were in possession of the city of Manila when Peters was sent out into the fields in the vicinity of the Cavite waterworks to sketch. The American occupation of the town without the co-operation of the Filipino forces had given rise to hard feelings in the rank and file of the natives against our men, but as yet there was no open suggestion of trouble between them. Accordingly Peters seemed to be no danger; in the undertaking on which Peters had embarked, and he took no precautions to guard himself. He was idly sitting near the waterworks, sketching it from the north, when he was approached by a party of Filipinos.

They made no hostile demonstration and he thought nothing of them until they approached directly to where he sat. He then glanced up inquiringly to find them evidently interested in him. Even then no suspicion entered his mind until he found himself seized and hurried off to the Filipino camp.

His vigorous protests received no other notice than to earn him a sound cuff. He accordingly was soon silenced and watched the consultation as to what should be done with him. After a while the question was decided. He was ordered to mount a horse. Guarded by a dozen natives, he rode off in the direction of San Juan del Monte, where he was taken before General Montenegro.

Here he remained in jail for more than four weeks. Every day he expected orders to march out to his death. Almost daily he was visited by a savage horde and told how he should die. They thrust him with the points of spears and struck at him with machetes and battleaxes.

Eventually, though at the time he did not know it, some suspicion of the truth had come to the general in command, and he was unwilling to kill the man without more warrant. Day by day the mental torture continued, each thrust of spear or machete seeming to bring the long-expected messenger of death to him. Matters remained thus until a Captain Salceda of the Filipino cavalry happened into the town. He heard of the American prisoner and went to see him, and was astonished to find that it was the American artist who had befriended him when in trouble in Manila. He inquired as to the charges against him, and, learning them, successfully refuted them, explaining the true position of the man. Peters was then released, but was not allowed to go back to the American lines for some

time. Eventually he was sent back to execute a commission for the Filipinos. Describing the tortures he experienced, Artist Peters said of the Igorrotes, into whose hands he fell: "A score of these savages, fully armed, and with their naked bodies painted in various colors, forced their way into my cell in the Calocan prison, and there for several hours practiced on me the preliminary motions of their favorite method of putting enemies to death. This was, of course, in the nature of a rehearsal, but there seemed at the time no sufficient reason for believing that the performance would be long delayed. The twenty howling savages danced about for several hours, touching me with the points of their spears, threatening to cut me down with their machetes, and swinging their battleaxes just as to graze my neck. They followed this with an imitable representation of thrusting the long point of the ax into my neck and carrying off my head. I thought it was all up with me, but a captain came in and subdued the savages, promising that each should have as many American heads as he wanted just as soon as the war between the Filipinos and Americans was declared. This continued every day or two during the entire time I was in captivity. It was not until I was found by Captain Salceda that I learned that there would be a chance of escape for me. Soon after that I was released. I had scarcely reached the American lines when the first struggle between the Americans and the Filipinos occurred. I thanked my lucky stars that I was not a prisoner then, for I believed no amount of intervention would have saved my life. I would have been tortured as I had been for weeks, till some vicious fellow thrust his spear to good purpose and dispatched me. But I am here alive and I ought not to complain. I would rather be killed a thousand times than go through that terrible ordeal of anticipation that I regularly experienced every day for a month. I have had enough of Filipino captivity." Peters' pluck was demonstrated when he returned to Manila. After his experience and in his weakened condition one would have thought he would have sought to keep as far away from hostile Filipinos as possible. Instead he kept right on the firing line to continue his sketching. There he remained through all the fighting that followed until the California volunteers started for home. He embarked with them and arrived in San Francisco during the past week. He was one of the earliest artists on the scene. He sailed with General Merritt on the Newport last June and was familiar with all the details of the Manila campaign from the time of his arrival until his departure. He personally met Admiral Dewey and all the officers of the American fleet. Admiral Montojo and many of the Spanish army officials. His acquaintance with the Filipino leaders he does not care to renew. His sketches, therefore, have been as realistic as his terrible experience.

WORK OF FISH COMMISSION.
The last year was the most successful in the whole history of the fish commission. A great part of the work has been in the collection and distribution of the eggs and fry of commercial food fish, says the Scientific American. Taking shad for instance, by the systematic collection of eggs, the distribution of shad fry, the last annual catch was 13,000,000, or an increase of 8,000,000 since 1885. At the same time the cost of shad has been decreased to the consumer more than 30 per cent. The value of the catch this year is estimated at more than \$600,000. This result has been obtained by the efforts of the fish commission at an expenditure of only \$42,000.

The work of the California stations this year has been chiefly confined to the propagation of the commercial salmon and to two varieties of the trout. Over 40,000,000 eggs have been distributed from these stations. From the five Oregon stations on the Columbia river, 20,000,000 fry have been planted in the Pacific coast streams. In the Rocky mountain region various varie-

Regarding Human Hair.
According to an authority on the subject, something like five tons of hair are required annually by London merchants, and although samples arrive from various parts of the world, the bulk is chiefly French or Italian grown. Naturally the tresses of nubile girls who take the veil figure largely in the hair harvest. Some little time ago a convent is said to have sold over a ton of hair for \$2,000, while a single convent near Tours recently dispatched as much as eighty pounds of hair to a Parisian hairdresser, which would be worth almost as many sovereigns. A merchant revealed the fact recently that \$22.50 was an average price for a British girl's head of hair.

Pay of Russian Army Officers.
The pay of a Russian army officer is very small. A general gets from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year, according to the length of service; a lieutenant-general from \$1,250 to \$1,750; a colonel-general from \$780 to \$1,240, and a colonel commanding a three-battalion regiment gets \$600.

A GOOD OLD DARKY.

MESSENGER TO THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

is a Veteran of Three Wars—Does Not Know His Age—His Experiences as a Soldier—Was a Faithful Slave in Ante Bellum Days.

(Columbia (S. C.) Letter.)
William Rose, messenger to the governor of South Carolina, has a record that stands alone among the millions of his race. Now aged and bent, he is kept in a position of honor and profit, a reward for long years of faithful service in war and peace. Dignified, but respectful to a degree, this old fellow, who sits in an arm chair at the door of the governor's office, receives a hearty salutation from all who enter. His name and history are known to many, while his face is familiar to those who have frequented the state house at any time during the last twenty-three years.

A veteran of three wars, old "Uncle" William went all last summer when the company of which he had been the sole colored member for sixty-five years marched away to Chickamauga. He would gladly have gone in any capacity, but physical infirmities would not permit.

In the great political revolution of 1850 there was but one person the sweeping tide held sacred, and that was William Rose. Yet he was an aristocrat of the bluest kind, and did not change his coat. Two years later, when the legislature put the knife into salaries, not one man offered to cut the pay of the governor's messenger, although it would have been practicable to have got the office filled for half the money.

For more than twenty years Rose has been "orderly" in the Richmond Volunteer Rifle company, one of the oldest companies in the state, having been organized in 1813. He had been a member of the company in the capacity of musician since 1834. As orderly, he wears non-commissioned officer's stripes, carries a sword and marches in

the file closers—the only negro holding such a position in a white organization in the country. Rose attends all company meetings and votes on all questions. Annually the members shoot for the "Rose medal," presented the company by the old negro, while he is proud of walking with a heavy gold-headed cane, suitably engraved, presented him by the white comrades.

William Rose was a slave of a Charlestonian, who hired out of the men he owned, and William was allowed to choose his own masters, so that he got the men he liked to hire him. He does not know how old he is, and never has mastered the art of reading, but the first event of great importance to impress him was the visit of Lafayette to South Carolina in 1825. William was then, he says, a young man, between 15 and 20 years of age, an apprentice at the carpenter's trade in Columbia. The Light Dragoons of this city went to the North Carolina state line, where General Lafayette was met and escorted to Columbia.

All during the stirring times of reconstruction and afterward when the reins of power were in the hands of former slaves, Rose never wavered in his allegiance to the class he fought with in three wars. He won the hatred of negroes in Columbia and his life was several times threatened. In the famous Hampton-Chamberlain campaign of 1876 he was avowedly a "Hampton man," and when Governor Hampton, after the bitter struggle was over, entered the gubernatorial office he invited Rose to go with him as governor's messenger. Each governor since that time has reappointed William without hesitation, but last spring during Governor Elerbe's illness the old fellow was in some manner relieved of his post. But he was not absent long. At the Confederate reunion in Charleston William was a prominent figure and there was great concern at his having been supplanted in the governor's office. Hundreds of veterans knelt to him, while he knew every important pageant. Immediately on Governor McSweeney's inauguration strong pressure was brought to bear for the reappointment of Rose, and this the new governor promptly did. The fact that he may be 90 or 95 years old and not active or strong does not weigh against his former services and the high esteem in which he is held.

William expects to see several more inaugurations. His mother, he says, died at the age of 111 years, and he feels quite able to equal that record. The old man's house is decorated with pictures of many distinguished South Carolinians whom he has served or known and with relics and souvenirs of value. His acquaintance has been remarkably large and varied and there are few southern statesmen and soldiers he has not seen. Since he has been messenger he has served under eleven governors.

W. E. GONZALES.
Queer Signs for Help Wanted.
Some of the signs along the wholesale district in Broadway advertise for help in work that sounds mysterious for the inexperienced. Within a few blocks one may read: "Experienced short knife cutter wanted." "Fancy bird mounters." "Fancy feather hands." "Experienced pattern and mounters." "Sewers, stemmers, stringers, bunchers and packers wanted." "Experienced slip stitchers on Imperial and English squares," etc.

I do not see why we should not be as just to an ant as to a human being.—Charles Kingsley.

PREVENTING ELECTROLYSIS.

A Possible Method of Rendering Vagrant Electric Currents Harmless.

The amount of damage done to water and gas pipes by electricity that has escaped from trolley lines on its way back to the power house is almost incalculable. The evil is not so serious nowadays as it was several years ago. Modern methods of providing for the return of the current have lessened its vagrant disposition. Nevertheless the trouble continues to some extent. A suggestion that bears on the subject was made by the Engineering News a few days ago. In St. John, N. B., it has been the practice for nearly half a century to close the joints of pipe if water pipes, not with melted lead, as in most places, but with pine plugs. The experiment was tried in 1851 and again in 1857. On both occasions it worked so well that the same policy was pursued two years ago. The object in view was merely to secure economy. But mention of the fact reminds the Engineering News of the insulating qualities of wood and of the proposition made last year that two or more lengths of wooden pipe be introduced into the mains in every district where trouble was to be anticipated. Electricity will not enter a line of pipe if it cannot get out again. An obstacle which would prove effectual at any given point along a system of metallic conductors would dissuade a current from going into it in the first place. Hence, if the wooden plugs interfered with the conductivity of the pipes it is hard to see why they would not protect them from invasion. And if the currents would not attempt to travel along the pipe at all no electrolysis or corrosion would ensue.

A STAMP BEGGAR.
How a Chicago Crook Makes an Easy Living.
Richard W. Smith, a Boston traveling man, who was at the Hotel Imperial, told a New York Tribune reporter this story of a Chicago crook who is acquiring a livelihood in a rather peculiar way: "I was chatting with a friend in the lobby of a fashionable hotel in Chicago," said Mr. Smith, "when I noticed an old man coming out of the writing room. He was shabbily dressed, but clean and appeared to be perfectly respectable. His kindly face wore a look of annoyance as he gazed at four letters which he held in his hand. As he approached me I saw that they were sealed and addressed, but had no stamps on them. Finally the old fellow stopped in front of my chair. Holding out the letters in one hand and a penny in the other, he said: 'I beg your pardon, but have you four stamps that you can spare? When I came away from home I thought I had a dime, but I find that it was a penny, and I am very anxious to get these letters off in the first mail.' It happened that I had just bought 50 cents' worth of stamps, and, without a moment's hesitation, I handed four of them to the old man. He thanked me graciously and walked away. I turned to renew the conversation with my friend, and found him shaking with laughter. You are the easiest thing I have seen in a long while," he said. "That is probably the most noted and most successful beggar in Chicago. He is well known at all of the larger hotels, and it is said, makes from \$3 to \$6 a day by means of his little game."

Fisherman's Paradise.
The record just published of a fishing expedition in Lapland should be good reading for anglers. The party was one of two rods, with followers. They fished for eleven days and secured a total of 282 salmon and 115 grise, weighing in all nearly 5,000 pounds. The best day's catch for one rod was thirty-three salmon and two trout-grise, or a total weight of 553 pounds. It should be added that the fishing party had to wait their opportunity for when they arrived at their destination the river was frozen, and when the thaw came there was at first too much water for fishing.—London Globe.

A Chicago rascal who called himself "Hope" secured from \$1 to \$10 income from poor people out of employment, and told them to call later and get positions. As might be expected, both Hope and money are lost.



FILIPINO SAVAGES REHEARSING THE DEATH TORTURES OF ARTIST PETERS.



WILLIAM ROSE.

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application
Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

Entered at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as Second-class Mail Matter.

Saturday, Sept. 9 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. R. D. Smith left on the mail back yesterday for Abilene.

—Mr. M. E. Park left Wednesday for Waco to bring his children out.

—Miss Sallie Ramsey entertained the little folks on Tuesday night.

—If it's snuff you want try Carney for a bargain. The best brands way down cheap.

—Mr. Joe McCreary got home Thursday evening. He's the same old jolly Joe.

—Messrs A. H. Bryant and B. Stuart exchanged places of residence this week.

—Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald returned Sunday from a trip out west looking for a ranch location.

—Mr. J. S. Boong brought three of his children in this week to attend the town school.

—Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald left Thursday on a trip to King county to look out a ranch location.

—Mr. F. E. Turner has bought the stock cattle, about 70 head, and ranch of J. K. Cawthon.

—Misses Tressa and Willie Carney left Thursday for Hillsboro to attend a school at that place.

—L. W. Dalton, Esq., of Seymour came in Thursday evening, being employed by the Casners.

—For a smooth shave and a stylish hair-cut try Geo. Makeig, the new tonsorial artist at Parsons' shop.

—Mr. C. W. Green who has been visiting here a couple of months went home to Willis Point this week.

—Mr. Joe Ferguson returned this week from an extensive trip in New Mexico, looking for a ranch location.

—I have more time now to wait on my customers. Come right on and I will serve you as of old.

A. P. McLEMORE.

—The young folks enjoyed a very pleasant social entertainment at the residence of Mr. J. N. Ellis on Wednesday night.

—Rev. C. C. Anderson returned from Anson Wednesday and will fill his pulpit at the Presbyterian church tomorrow.

—Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bro., they will pay you the highest market price for them.

—Mr. Sam Ramsey went to Anson Tuesday for his father and mother, who have been visiting relatives at that place.

—Miss Edhel Mason went to Albany Wednesday to attend the Reynolds Presbyterian academy, which opens next week.

—Mr. Geo. Makeig is a new comer to Haskell and fields a razor at the Parsons barber shop, where he is permanently established.

—If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Abel Jones went down on the Clear Fork Tuesday to spend a week or so in camp fishing, hunting, etc.

—Mr. Joe Fields and wife, who spent the past week with relatives here, returned home to Willis Point Thursday.

—Mr. W. E. Sherrill and wife left Monday on a pleasure trip to Colorado. They will visit Denver, Maniton and Colorado Springs and other points of interest.

—Mr. T. G. Carney says that 13,000 pounds of flour is all sold but that he has bought 20,000 pounds more from the C. C. Milling company that will go at \$2.05 per 100 pounds for the best grade and still cheaper in larger quantities.

—Mr. S. B. Haskew and family of Dickens City are spending the week with Mrs. Haskew's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Post, and other relatives. Mr. H. dropped in and renewed his subscription for the FREE PRESS and Houston Post.

—Mrs. Walter Johnson of Marlin and Miss Louise Gage of Ft. Worth, who have been spending some weeks with the family of Mr. C. C. Frost and other relatives here, left Monday for Fort Worth and Farmersville. They were accompanied by Mrs. Frost who will visit relatives at those places.

—Mr. A. H. Tandy and daughter, Miss Mary, left Sunday for Woodward, I. T., where Miss Mary will take charge of an art class.

—Sheriff Collins says he is out one woman and three kids and as he is getting very lonesome he will pay a liberal reward to any one who will round them up and return them.

—I will remain at my old stand to treat my old customers as I have always treated them and to give prescription work my special attention.

A. P. McLEMORE.

—Dr. J. O. Brockman and family and sisters, Misses Lillie and May, of Stephens county are here this week visiting their sister, Mrs. W. L. Hills.

—Mr. T. J. Smith, a prominent cattleman of Stonewall county, brought his children over this week and entered them in the Haskell school.

—Mr. Jot Gunter, mentioned last week as buying 3000 acres in northern part of this county, has since purchased three more sections of 640 acres each.

—Rev. A. M. Reed and wife of Stonewall were here Thursday on their return home from an eastern trip. They stopped over long enough to do some trading.

—Mr. C. D. Long went to Abilene Wednesday to meet his sister, Miss Gretta Long, who is coming out from N. C. on a visit. They arrived Friday evening.

—Messrs R. M. Grantham and Thos. McReynolds of Coleman county were here this week and leased Mr. T. G. Carney's farm and ranch in the northwest part of the county for a period of five years.

—Mrs. U. V. Herard and little daughter of Colorado (state) arrived here the latter part of last week and will spend the winter with her father, Mr. J. E. Dickenson and brothers R. M. and Will.

—Messrs McKee & Co. and T. G. Carney exchanged business places this week, Mr. Carney moving back to his old stand on the northwest corner and McKee & Co. moving to the store recently occupied by Mr. Carney.

—Mr. J. P. Ashley of Stonewall was over Thursday and bought three residence lots on the west side of Mr. R. D. Smith. We are informed that it is his intention to build a residence on the lots and move to Haskell soon.

—For the last several days the weather has been much cooler than during the two weeks preceding, and there have been some partially cloudy days with a shower at town and several others around in sight Friday evening.

—The ladies of the Home Mission Society will, on the evening of Sept. 15, give an ice cream supper in the store building recently occupied by Meadors & Ellis. They will begin serving the cream at 4 p. m. All are invited.

—Mr. Jerold Hills came in this week from Round Mountain X ranch, where he has been at work all summer, to spend a few days with the home folks and friends before entering Reynolds Presbyterian academy at Albany next week.

—Some prospectors coming here from the south and from Central and North Texas as well as some of our own citizens who have been off on pretty extensive trips say that the cotton in this county shows less damage from the drouth and that the corn and feed crops are better here than any they have seen elsewhere.

—Mr. J. D. Ingram of Simon, I. T. was here this week and bought the Sam Patton place of 824 acres in the northeast part of the county. He intends improving and stocking the place this fall and will probably move here next spring. He subscribed for the FREE PRESS and will keep posted on Haskell affairs.

—Dr. M. L. Mahaffey informs us that he is preparing to move back to Glencoe in Coleman county, and will leave next Monday. During his brief residence here the Doctor has impressed us as being a first-class gentleman and up-to-date physician and we regret that he finds it to his best interest to leave us. On his part he says that while he has found our people most agreeable and pleasant to live among, he has found that the country is decidedly too healthful to make more medical attention necessary or profitable, hence his determination to leave.

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AGENTS WANTED—For "The Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero. By Mark Hattwood, the lifelong friend and admirer of the nation's hero. Biggest and best book; over 500 pages, 2x10 inches; nearly 100 pages half-tone illustrations. Only \$1.50. Free Outline. Chance of a lifetime. Write quick. The Dominion Company, 3rd Floor, 111 Madison Bldg., Chicago.

A PUBLIC MEETING CALLED.

To Reorganize the Haskell Cemetery Association.

The FREE PRESS has been requested by some of the members of the old Haskell Cemetery Association to call a public meeting to be held at 4 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Sept. 12 at the Baptist church in Haskell for the purpose of reorganizing the association.

The cemetery is becoming overgrown with noxious weeds and some of the graves are in a dilapidated condition. This does not speak well for a people who will allow it to continue so, and, as what is everybody's business usually ends in being nobody's business, it is desired to affect a permanent organization, with officers and committees to be elected annually, whose business it will be to keep the cemetery in a condition befitting a refined and civilized people.

People from all parts of the county are buried in this cemetery, therefore the call is intended to embrace the entire county.

Every person feeling an interest in this matter is earnestly requested to attend and become a member of the association.

As some money will be required in carrying on the work, there will be small membership dues assessed, probably not to exceed 10 cents per month, or a dollar per year, for each member.

Don't fail to attend the meeting.

Tom Pittner Killed.

A difficulty occurred on Tuesday between John Casner and Lewis Casner on one side and Tom Pittner, a step son of John Casner, on the other, in which Winchester, shotguns and six shooters were the weapons. Lewis Casner received a slight wound in the fleshy part of the thigh and Pittner was shot in one leg and in the lower part of the right shoulder, the bullet entering the cavity of the body and causing internal bleeding from which he died about 10 o'clock Wednesday. The two Casners were arrested by Sheriff Collins and are now in jail at this place, awaiting an examining trial to-day.

The accounts given of the affair by the Casners and by Pittner previous to his death also by Kit Parker, who was working with Pittner at the time of the difficulty, are very conflicting and we therefore deem it best not to attempt to give the details until the examining trial. The parties resided in the northeastern part of the county and bad feeling had existed between them for some time.

Our School.

The Haskell school opened Monday with Prof. T. D. Evans and Miss Sallie Ramsey in charge, as per announcement. Up to date there is an enrollment of sixty-odd pupils and more are dropping in daily, which will probably necessitate the calling in of one of the other teachers very soon. The school will run for a month or six weeks as a pay school, when it will open for the public term. Prof. Evans tells us that he is well pleased with the outlook so far; he finds the children in good spirits and susceptible of easy control and thinks they will have a profitable term.

He also says that he has a number of inquiries from adjoining counties as to terms, conditions, etc., as well as some from former pupils at and near Ranger, and thinks if all of them come in it may become necessary to employ another teacher in addition to the five now employed.

Haskell is very favorably situated for building up a first-class permanent school and, as nothing adds more to the prestige and up-building of a town than such a school, we hope to see that end accomplished. And we think we may very safely say to parents who have children to educate that they can not place them in a better school, expense, etc., considered, or where the surroundings and influences with which they will come in contact will be better.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by A. P. McLemore drug-gist.

We are in receipt of the third number of the University of Texas Record. It is a neatly bound well printed volume of 115 pages. It is the official organ of the University and contains much matter of interest to everyone interested in the great institution which it represents. Sample copies are free to those who apply to the business manager, John A. Lomax, Austin, Texas.

The Democratic National Carnival to be held at the State Fair at Dallas, Oct. 2 and 3 bids fair to be one of the grandest political reunions and pow-wows ever held in the United States. Hon. Wm. J. Bryan is to be the chief orator and Gov. Stone of Mo., and many other notable leaders will be there. It will be worth going many a mile to see and hear them.

Are you on

to the fact that we have a very complete line of

BOX STATIONERY,
TABLETS,
SLATES,
PENS,
PENCILS,
INKS AND PAPER



And in fact everything of the kind needed by school boys and girls, or by those who would indite a dainty note or loving epistle to their "best friend."

Come and see us—prices will be right at Baker's Drug Store.

Choice perfumeries to arrive soon.

It's No Trouble to Hold Your Patronage On LONG HORN CLUB WHISKEY.



KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD, Sole Agents. Haskell, Texas.

A WAIL OF THE DROUTH.

Neighborhood Notes.

Ample, Texas, Sept. 3rd, 1899. Mr. Editor,

After a silence of some time I thought I would write you a few lines to inform you of the happenings of Poverty Ridge, or, better known by the name of Brushy Creek neighborhood. Well the drouth continues to stay like our poor kin, and such destruction it has wrought. It has burnt up our cotton patches, reduced the yield of our corn, burnt up our late cane and is drying up our tanks and our grass. Man proposes, but the great God who rules the universe disposes.

Well, Bro. B. T. Lanier has had a Bro. J. M. Lanier to visit him from the plains, he is very much smitten with Haskell county and thinks it has a bright future. Hunter Lanier has gone back with his uncle to Amarillo to attend a ten months school.

Miss Minnie Lindsey of your city came out and spent the night and day with Mrs. Lanier.

Miss Hallie McGee, of Reeder neighborhood in the western part of Knox county, is also a visitor at the hospitable home of friend Phillips and from the way the young men go in that direction, there must be considerable attraction at Mr. Phillips'.

I understand Mrs. Ewing's uncle has been to see her and left one of his daughters with Mrs. E. to remain indefinitely.

Mr. Editor, call again, we are now living like one of those farmers who live in expectation on black-eyed peas, corn put up in salt and bacon furnished by our northern brethren. So you see, country life has its hardships as well as pleasures.

Say, Mr. Editor, what about this dry spell anyway? Can't you silver bugs or gold bugs do something to reduce the heat. The mercury went up to 111 1/2 in the shade the other day—how is that for hot?

Bro. Lovelady held a 2 days meeting, and such a meeting as we did have—a general love feast. Brothers who have been dead for years revived and praised God, and the good sisters echoed and great rejoicing ascended to the throne of mercy.

I will close, as I feel warm and when I look across the prairie I can see the heat a moving on the wings of the wind. May this wave of warm weather cease and a gentle rain come so we can plant turnips a second time, is the wishes of yours Z.

[Our correspondent is a little wild on the drouth question. We happen to know that he has a field of very fine corn and that he has more fine millet, sorghum, Jerusalem corn, etc., stored away than he can use, and his cotton will turn out 1/4 to 1/2 of a bale per acre. But that is so much less than it promised at one time that he feels all done up.—Ed.]

—See Mr. Baker's drug ad this week—only it isn't about drugs but everything to write with.

Fall Opening

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO'S

BIGGEST STOCK of GOODS ever shown in Haskell.

Our fall stock has been bought with great care of the largest wholesale houses in the country at the lowest cash prices.

Buying Right is the First Requisite of Selling Right.

So confident are we that we have bought right that we hereby throw down the challenge to any railroad town in West Texas on our cash selling prices. We propose to hold our trade and reach out for more—and we'll get it if low prices will do it.

If you have cash to spend come and see us and we guarantee to sell you goods as low or lower than you can get them at any store or in any town in West Texas. And we will say further that persons giving us satisfactory assurance or guarantee of the payment of their accounts this fall can have the goods at the cash prices. Owing, however, to the present cotton outlook we can not sell on open account without a satisfactory guarantee of payment and take the chances of having the account run over another year. Don't ask it, for we will surely have to refuse.

We have bought a very large stock on the flattering prospects in July and you will find in it any kind, grade or quality of goods you are likely to want.

Come and Take a Look at it.

Yours for a live and let live business,

F. G. Alexander & Co.

Next Spring

Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the

Klondike

Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are

Shortest Route!

Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaports with economy, luxury and comfort via

The Denver Road

(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.)

ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, Texas.

I have accepted the local agency for the F. T. Ramsey Nursery at Austin, Texas, for 12 months. So please reserve all orders for trees and shrubbery for me and my agents and I will be personally responsible for all mistakes, and replace all trees that die, if treated as directed by catalogue. Yours for fruit, B. T. LANIER.

FRUIT TREES.

To the People of Haskell and Knox Counties:

The Refrigerator
ICE COLD DRINKS all the time!
ICE CREAM every Tuesday and Friday evening, and to order for entertainments, etc., any time.

CANS OF
B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH
IS EQUAL TO
3 of any Other BRAND.

3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.
2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20 cts.
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.

INSIST ON HAVING
B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.